

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1971

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U.S. Deficit Rate Heads For Record

Volcker Reveals Month Figures

By Philip Shabecoff WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI). Paul A. Volcker, Under Secretary of the Treasury, disclosed today for the first time yesterday that the basic balance-of-payments deficit reached \$9 billion, if figured at an annual rate, the first half of 1971.

It had been reported earlier that the basic deficit was so large that Mr. Volcker had asked representatives of the major trading nations forming the Group of Ten at a meeting in Paris last week when he described its dimensions.

A \$9-billion annual deficit could be almost three times higher than the highest deficit in recent American history.

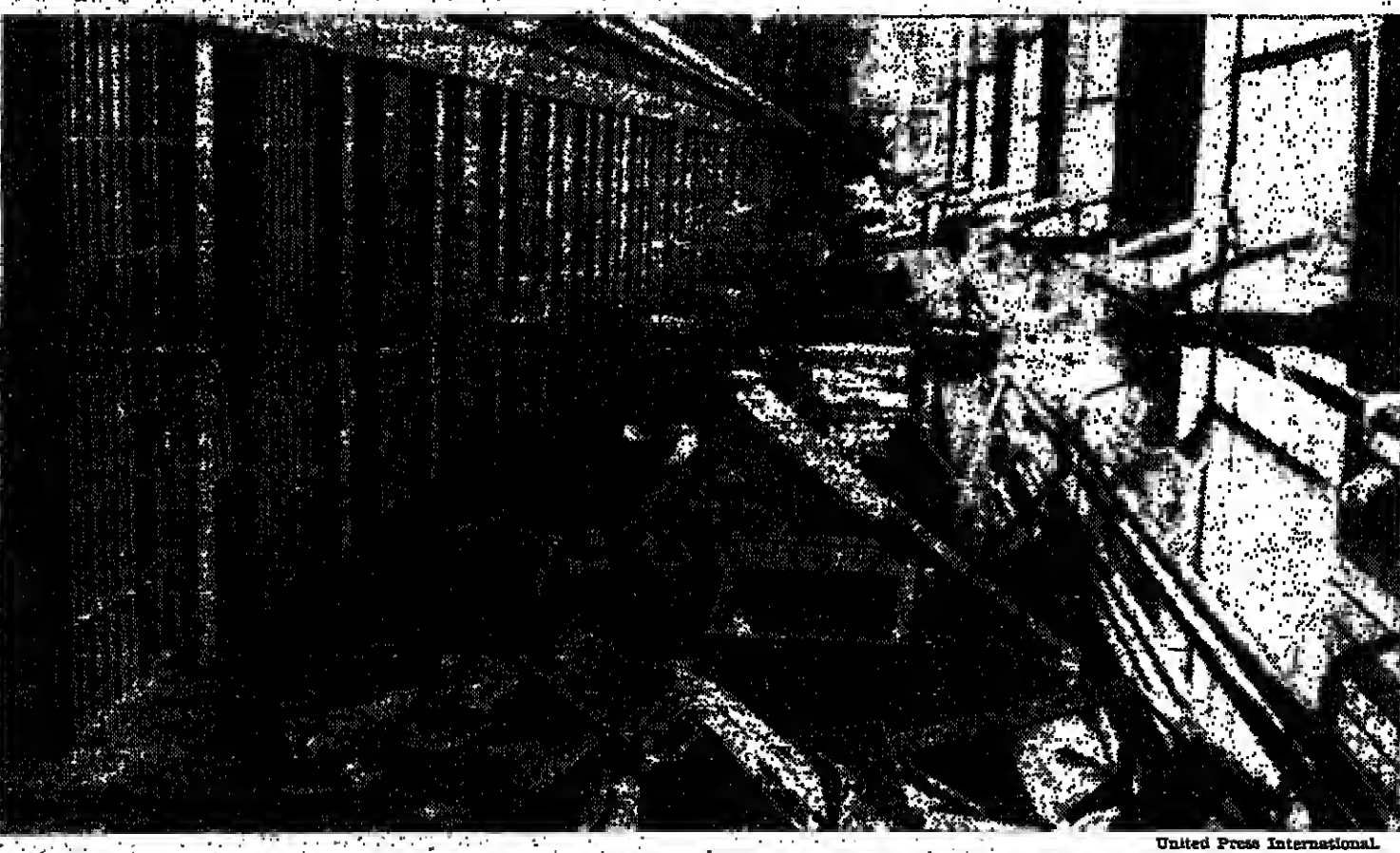
The basic balance of payments refers to all trade and monetary transactions with foreign countries, except for erratic short-term capital flows. It is often regarded as the best measure of a country's true international payments position.

Mr. Volcker told the international trade subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee that at the heart of this deterioration in our basic accounts was a severe decline in our merchandise trade balance.

Deficit Range In the years 1960-1969 the basic balance-of-payments deficit ranged from a low of \$700 million to a high of \$3.2 billion. Last year the deficit was \$3 billion.



IN THE COURTYARD—Policeman and guard collect weapons used by the Attica State Prison inmates Monday.



IN THE CELL BLOCK—Extent of destruction is shown in blocks controlled by inmates, after police attack.

The Torment at Attica Prison: A Report by an Observer

By Tom Wicker ATTICA, N.Y., Sept. 14 (UPI).—At 9:43:28 yesterday morning the power went off in the small, cluttered Stewards' Room on the second floor of the Attica correctional facility administration building.

This hands of an electric clock on the wall pointed to that second-for-almost two hours, while state policemen and other officers put a bloody end to an uprising by about 1,600 inmates—mostly black and Puerto Rican.

At 9:48 a.m., five minutes after the lights went out, armed troopers moved down the litred corridor the 17 men and their colleagues had used in a series of harrowing visits to the prisoners' stronghold in cell block D and its exercise yard.

At London Group-of-Ten Parley Monetary Confrontation Begins Today

By Clyde H. Farnsworth LONDON, Sept. 14 (UPI).—The economic and finance ministers of the Group of Ten nations met today to discuss the dollar and the official price of gold.

[Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber said tonight that Britain and the Common Market are thinking along the same lines in their approach to the monetary crisis.]

Ulster Snipers' Bullets Kill British Soldier; 3 Wounded

BELEFAST, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Snipers shot and killed one British soldier and wounded three others today in four separate shooting incidents in North-east Ireland.

10 Attica Hostages Among 41 Dead Autopsy Shows Guards Were Shot, Not Knifed

ATTICA, N.Y., Sept. 14 (AP).—Nine hostages killed at Attica State Prison during the four-day uprising died of gunshot wounds, a medical examiner and hospital authorities said today.

Only Gas Guns According to all official reports yesterday, the only gas projectors carried were gas projectile guns. Most of the prisoners were armed with clubs, firebombs and makeshift knives, officials said.

County government acknowledged later Tuesday that some of the dead guards had slight marks on their throats where prisoners had been holding their knives, Reuters reported. The spokesman added, however, that there had been "no significant" knife wounds on the hostages.



UNDER FIRE—Saigon students burning election poster of President Nguyen Van Thieu and his running mate Tran Van Huong yesterday, protesting Thieu's determination to hold uncontested presidential elections.

Apparent Attack on Senator Saigon Crowd Stages Raid During McGovern Gathering

By Peter A. Jay SAIGON, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., was attacked by a rock-throwing Vietnamese crowd today as he spoke with an anti-government group in a church in a Saigon suburb.

He said there were no shots fired, and apparently there were no injuries. An hour after their arrival at the church, Sen. McGovern and his aides were back at the Caravelle Hotel, where they were driven by military policemen.

Little Fighting

SAIGON, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Little fighting was reported on the war fronts, but in Laos government troops entered the town of Pakson today in what officials described as a major victory over North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao troops who overran the Bolovens Plateau last May.

When the police arrived, Mr. Well said, the crowd dispersed.

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2-Day Parley in London

Group-of-Ten Meets Today For Monetary Confrontation

(Continued from Page 1) other nations hold in their reserves nor the measuring rod for other currencies.

One of the major questions facing the ministers is whether all these complex political as well as monetary issues can be resolved before there is a serious deterioration in the conditions governing world trade.

The danger is that intransigence could spill over into escalating trade reprisals and other forms of retaliation. The long-range effects of economic war would almost certainly be a world recession with uncertain political consequences.

Those who see a short-term resolution of the problems are now in the minority. But a better gauge of future prospects may emerge after the London meeting when the mood of the policy-makers is assessed.

One of the most popular ideas for reforming the monetary structure has to do with increasing the use of internationally managed man-made reserves. There is already such an instrument, the Special Drawing Rights of the International Monetary Fund, which came into the system to supplement dollars and gold at the beginning of 1970.

For a couple of years now it has been suggested that they be-

come, in effect, the only reserve medium for working balances of dollars. The current crisis has triggered a good deal more thinking about this in the treasuries and central banks of Europe and the United States.

Soldier Slain In Ulster, 3 Are Wounded

(Continued from Page 1)

Faulkner summoned his Home Office minister, Robert Taylor, for a two-hour meeting today to discuss a speech Mr. Taylor made last night, a government source said.

In his speech, Mr. Taylor had said that a "third force" should be set up to combat the outlawed Irish Republican Army if the troops and police could not handle them. The idea of a third force recently has been voiced by Protestant extremists including the Rev. Ian Paisley.

Civil rights leaders and members of the Roman Catholic minority called the speech inflammatory and a British government source said: "There is no question of a third force."

[The Northern Ireland government tonight freed at least 10 prominent leftists and civil rights activists held in a swoop on suspected Irish Republican Army leaders five weeks ago, the Associated Press reported.]

An explosion in a private home in a heavily Protestant area, last night injured four persons, police said.

An army spokesman said that the incident may have involved Protestant extremists.

The blast in which one man lost a hand and a foot, occurred in the upstairs bedroom in a home in Bann Street, and resulted in a series of statements and amended statements by army and police.

A first joint army-police statement said: "It may be one explosion tonight involved a group of Protestant extremists. Three men are now assisting police."

Then an army spokesman said that "at the request of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the final paragraph of the earlier joint statement has been deleted."

3 Get Life Terms In N.Y. in Drug Possession Case

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., Sept. 14 (AP)—A Yonkers woman and two Bronx brothers, convicted of illegally possessing nine pounds of cocaine, have been sentenced to life imprisonment under a new state law equating the penalty for drug possession in large quantities with the penalty for murder.

State Supreme Court Judge George Beishem imposed the sentences yesterday on Madeline Pineda, 28, who also was convicted of sale of drugs; Martin Hernandez, 35, and his brother, Victor, 25.

The three, convicted on the drug counts on July 27 after a two-week trial, were arrested last Nov. 6 after the Hernandez brothers allegedly purchased the cocaine for \$44,000 at Mrs. Pineda's apartment.

Mario Sepulveda, 35, of Manhattan, a fourth defendant who testified for the prosecution, said at his trial that he had acted as a courier for Mrs. Pineda in smuggling the drugs off a Chilean ship, the *Maipo*, after it had arrived in New York. Mrs. Pineda's husband, Hugo, 34, is still being sought in the case in Valparaiso, Chile.

U.S. Urges Court Reject Appeals Of 2 Newsmen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—Nothing in the Constitution guarantees a reporter's right to withhold from the authorities information about a crime, the Nixon administration said yesterday in a legal brief to the Supreme Court.

"The past 200 years illustrate convincingly that such a privilege is not necessary to a meaningful exercise of the protected freedoms of the press to write, to publish and to circulate the news," Solicitor General Erwin Griswold said.

Mr. Griswold, speaking on behalf of the Justice Department, urged the court to uphold contempt citations against two reporters who claimed that the First Amendment protected them in refusing to answer questions during crime probes by grand juries.

The appeals to the high court were filed by newsmen Paul Branzburg, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and Paul Pappas of WTEV-TV, New Bedford, Mass. Mr. Branzburg was found in contempt for refusing to testify before a grand jury investigating drug violations. The contempt finding against Mr. Pappas stemmed from his refusal to cooperate with a grand jury looking into possible crimes by Black Panthers.

Schumann to Visit London in November

LONDON, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann will pay an official visit to London on Nov. 11 and 12 for talks on East-West relations, Common Market questions, Middle East and other major international developments, British officials said yesterday.

The visit is in the place of the one Mr. Schumann was due to pay here in late May, a trip postponed because of the decision to hold a summit meeting in Paris between President Georges Pompidou and Prime Minister Edward Heath.

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U.S. House Votes To Repeal 1950 Detention Law

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI)—The House today voted 356-49 to repeal a law giving the government emergency power to place suspected subversives in detention camps without charge or trial.

The law, passed in 1950 because of strong anti-Communist feelings and never used, was wiped from the books after an amended version, sponsored by Rep. Richard Ichord, D. Mo., chairman of the House Internal Security Committee, was rejected 68-32.

The Ichord version would have allowed the government to detain suspected subversives during war or invasion but would have allowed detention of subversives during an insurrection only with the approval of Congress. The Ichord measure would also have forbidden the government to detain persons indefinitely without trial.

The fight against the Ichord amendment and the bill itself was led by Rep. Stephen N. Matuszyna, D. Hawaii, whose relatives had been detained without trial during World War II. More than 100,000 Americans of Japanese descent were herded into camps during the war by the executive order of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Faulty Signal Pops Balloons

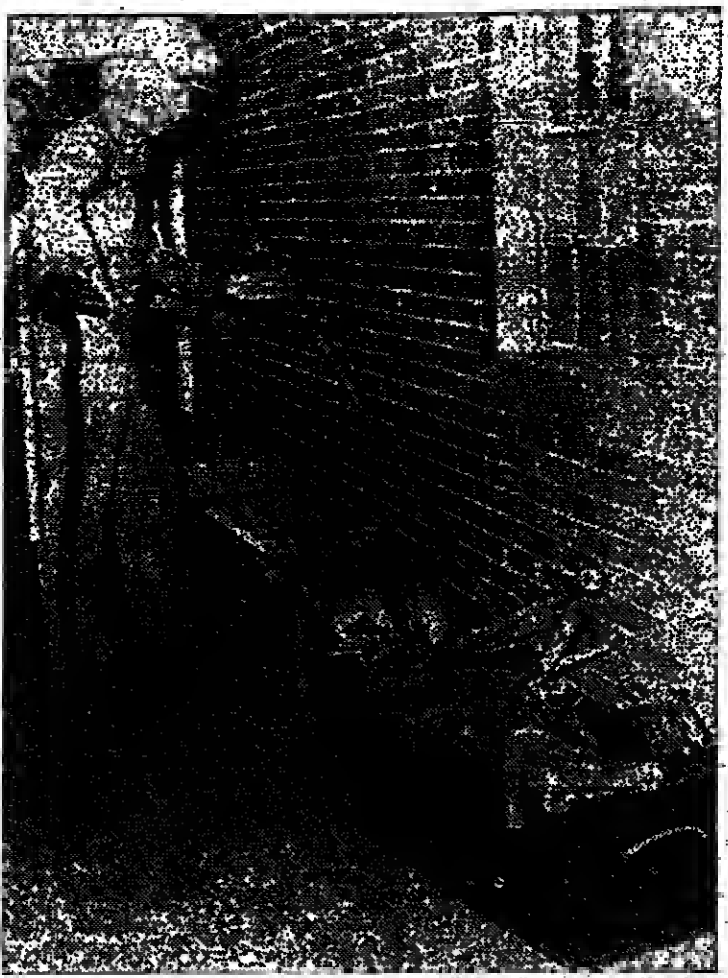
PARIS, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—Somebody goofed when sending radio signals from Paris to a French weather satellite—and 72 research balloons committed mass suicide.

The French space research center said here today that the ground error caused the weather satellite *Eole* to transmit instructions to the high-altitude balloons floating near Africa and Australia to blow themselves up. The balloons carry a destruction system designed for use in an emergency if, for example, they drift near busy air routes.

But research work goes on. Sixty-five balloons are still floating and 350 more are scheduled to be launched from bases in Argentina.

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ATTICA ARSENAL—State trooper inspecting spear made by rioting convicts Monday. Boxes on floor are filled with other weapons also made by the convicts.

Orders Full Investigation

Rockefeller Defends Move Of Storming Attica Prison

By William E. Farrell

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT)—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller said yesterday that the uprising at Attica State Prison was brought on by the "revolutionary tactics of militants" and that he had ordered a full investigation of the factors leading to this uprising including the role that outside forces would appear to have played.

The governor's comments were contained in a statement issued by his office here following one of the most critical moves of his 13 years in office—his sanctioning of State Correction Commissioner Russell G. Oswald's decision to storm the prison which resulted in the deaths of prisoners and guards who were held as hostages.

Gov. Rockefeller, who had kept in touch with the Attica situation from his Manhattan apartment, was not personally available to comment on the uprising.

Issues Statement

Instead, a statement was issued by his press secretary, Ronald Majorana, that said: "Our hearts go out to the families of the hostages who died at Attica."

"That tragedy was brought on by the highly organized, revolutionary tactics of militants who rejected all efforts at a peaceful settlement, forced a confrontation and carried out cold-blooded killings they had threatened from the outset."

"We can be grateful that the skill and courage of the state police and correction officers, supported by the National Guard and sheriff's deputies, saved the lives of 32 hostages—and that their restraint held down casualties among prisoners as well."

"It was only after four days and nights of patient, round-the-clock negotiations with the prisoners by Commissioner Oswald and the Citizens' Committee, exploring all possible means of peacefully securing the release of the hostages, that the state police went in to rescue the hostages and restore order."

"I have ordered a full investigation of all the factors leading to this uprising, including the role that outside forces would appear to have played," the statement said.

Decision at Scene

The decision to send troopers and N.Y. National Guardsmen into the prison was "made by the people at the scene," the press secretary said. "They told him what the conditions were and he backed them all the way. The governor, in effect, told Oswald 'You do whatever you have to do and I'll back you,'" Mr. Majorana said.

Meanwhile, public officials and private citizens reacting to the incident all deplored the deaths but assigned the blame variously—to the inmates or to the state's correctional system.

One authority on prisons, Dr. Vernon Fox, who was deputy warden and chief psychiatrist at Southern Michigan State Prison in April, 1962, when a riot by 2,600 prisoners was quelled with only one death, said he believed the use of force at Attica was a mistake.

"The primary reason for the use of force is always to create an image for the public," he said. The motive for yesterday's action by law-enforcement officials, he said, was to give Gov. Rockefeller's administration "an image of strength with the public."

"Outwait Them"

Mr. Fox, who is the author of several books dealing with correction including one entitled, "When Prisoners Riot," added: "My method is to keep talking and outwait them."

Bobby G. Seale, the chairman of the Black Panther party, who was involved peripherally in the unsuccessful negotiations at the prison, blamed Mr. Oswald for the deaths.

Seale said he had been promis-

ed by the inmates that no harm would come to the hostages, at least until his return to the area from San Francisco yesterday. He charged that the state had deliberately ignored the prisoners' plea for more time.

"They [the officials] are guilty of murder," he said. "The best thing to do would be to charge Oswald and the others with first-degree, outright mass murder."

President Nixon told Republican congressional leaders today the loss of life would have been greater if authorities had not moved in Monday to quell the disturbance.

Three black members of Congress called for a new look at the entire U.S. prison system.

Reps. Shirley Chisholm, D. N.Y., Charles Rangel, D. N.Y., and Ronald Dellums, D. Calif., said in a statement that the Attica rioting reflected the most abominable and inhuman conditions in America's prisons.

N.Y. Announced Reforms at Attica Before the Riot

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT)—Less than a week before the riot started at Attica State Prison, Corrections Commissioner Russell G. Oswald chose the institution as the place to announce a vast program to improve conditions in the state's 16 prisons.

These reforms, he said in a nine-minute tape-recorded message from the prison's public address system on Sept. 3, would include furloughs for selected prisoners, the establishment of law libraries for inmates, and the creation of offices in the state to help ease the transition from prison to freedom.

Even before the announcement, Mr. Oswald, who took office last Jan. 1, began a number of extensive reforms to improve the lives of prisoners, according to his subordinates.

Three of these changes, they said, were liberalized access to prisoners for newsmen, the elimination of censorship of letters to prisoners from their lawyers, and the removal of screens that separated prisoners from their visitors.

Airliner Toll at 22

ITZHOE, West Germany, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—The toll from last week's crash of a BAC-111 airliner on the Hamburg-Kiel autobahn has increased to 22 with the death of a 20-year-old girl in a hospital last weekend, police said today. There were 121 people aboard the charter plane which was bound for Malaga, Spain.

Five Days of Hell

Guard Says Black Muslim Saved Lives of Hostages

By Philip D. Carter

BATAVIA, N.Y., Sept. 14 (WP)—Lynn Johnson, an Attica prison corrections officer, was at his usual Thursday morning post last week in the sheet metal shop at the prison when another prison guard "came running back through the shop yelling something, I couldn't tell what."

Ten minutes later, Mr. Johnson was the captive and hostage of men he is said to guard. Yesterday Mr. Johnson was alive and eight of his fellow hostages and 28 prisoners were dead.

Looking back on his "five days in hell," Mr. Johnson, 25, credited the prison's Black Muslims with saving his life and the lives of the 28 other hostages. He said he knew his Muslim protectors only by names like "Go Go" and "Reeves." During an interview in his family's home in this community near Attica, Mr. Johnson repeatedly stressed that had it not been for the Muslims all the hostages would have been slain.

"Saved My Life"

"Just outside the pile of benches" that formed the hostages' compound in the middle of the open "yard" of cellblock D, "they had literally a human wall of inmates protecting us from further harm. It was mainly the Black Muslims who were responsible for our lives and well-being Monday morning. I credit them with saving my life."

By contrast, he said, "Gov. [Nelson A.] Rockefeller wouldn't even come to the prison," and once old State Corrections Commissioner Russell G. Oswald talk to the hostages while negotiating with the rioters' spokesmen.

"If the inmates had been allowed to have more time to negotiate," he said, "they would have done it [saved the lives of the dead hostages] without no trouble. That is, if it wasn't for the radicals."

"But it was the radical Black Panther factions. They were the ones who were ready to kill us right from the beginning and die in what they called their 'holy war.'"

Warned of Trouble

Mr. Johnson said that when the 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. shift of guards assembled for roll call early Thursday, an officer warned them to expect trouble. He said there had been trouble in a block the night before, and that the two men involved in the trouble had threatened to do something about it.

"The trouble" that erupted, Mr. Johnson added, was of totally unexpected dimensions, and it came at 8 p.m. when there were barely 70 officers on duty to contain it. "Everything ran normal until around 9:30 in the morning."

Then a prisoner gang stormed the sheet metal shop, broke down the doors, beat Mr. Johnson and other guards and forced them to strip and then herded them all into the "yard."

"When we first ran into the yard, they put us over in one far corner, behind a barricade. This is where the Black Muslims started."

Order to Storm 'Agonizing But Necessary'

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (UPI)—State Correction Commissioner Russell G. Oswald said he agonized over the decision to storm the Attica State Prison, but if it was necessary to do again, he would.

"If I had the choice, I would undoubtedly have to do the same thing again—regrettably," Mr. Oswald said. "It was a decision agonizingly made and now I have to live with it."

Police stormed the prison yesterday which had been held by more than 1,000 prisoners since Thursday.

Anglican Dean Denies Role In Plot Against South Africa

FRETORIA, South Africa, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—The Anglican dean of Johannesburg today rejected as "absolute fantasy" prosecution charges that he plotted the violent overthrow of the South African government.

The dean, the Very Rev. Gonville French-Beyliah, dismissed the allegations as he gave evidence in his own defense in the Supreme Court here against 10 charges brought under the Terrorism Act.

During daylong testimony, Mr. French-Beyliah, the dean also denied that he had had any contacts with the African National Congress—a banned organization to which he is alleged to have channeled secret funds and with which he is alleged to have plotted against the government.

The 59-year-old dean, who has pleaded not guilty to all charges, looked tired and pale as he entered the witness box.

His lawyer, Sidney Kentridge, questioned him in detail about the management and distribution of funds for needy persons—funds that the state claims originated from the Defense Aid Fund, which is outlawed here, and which the dean is accused of channeling to outlawed persons and organizations in South Africa.

Asked why he bothered himself about the conditions of non-whites in South Africa, the dean replied: "Jesus was born for all mankind—not just for one race."

Questioned about whether he had, to his knowledge, any contact with the African National Congress, the dean answered firmly: "No."

Asked if he had participated in a plot with the ANC to overthrow the South African government by violence, the dean replied: "It is absolute fantasy."

ed to keep us alive, right? I think they did this because are a religious, political that wants change, are not fight for them, but are completely oblivious to this reason.

"Almost immediately after got into the yard they responsible for getting me seriously wounded into the hospital. And after a half-hour minutes of sitting in that where the others were trying to kill us, they moved behind another barricade in the middle of the yard, and where we stayed for the four days."

Mr. Johnson, who-like other hostages and all the at Attica State Prison white man, also said that Muslims dressed the inmates inmate coveralls and kept supplied with food, drink, kets, sheets, and the making on all the hostages sleep. "All during the weekend, one or two of these Black thers who kept the whole boiling. Let's die, brother," said. "We started this thing let's end it here." They yelling "Holy war, power to the people."

"Sunday night came, and it rained and it rained and it rained. Then this [Monday]ing tug noticed that they were harassing us—making us the rain, taking our things away from us and giving back. I figured something up."

"Then along about 3 a.m. this Brother Herbert was the main Black Panther big tall guy—he called every to the platform. This when Oswald's ultimatum to release hostages and accept our terms they stand or they would strike the yard."

"They voted to strike, that's when things started to hairy."

"Immediately after the they came over and blindfold us and tied our hands and we sat there and waited. Then they separated us and eight or nine guys inside, they log them from the end of the hall. I was just lucky they did at the other end. I figured others all got their throat cut soon as they got inside."

"They threw another 10 or into a trench and soaked the with gasoline. The guys were supposed to burn us, but checked out. They just coughed it."

"I was in one group that ed in the middle of the they stood us up, and beat each of us there was a guy a knife. Our executioner."

"Mine was a Puerto Rican from B block. He had a grudge against me I'd have dead. But a sergeant of an execution squad said, 'Be can be cool, keep it calm, we want none of these guys but unless they kill one of us it's Knocked Down"

"Then when the first later came in, my execution started knocking me down the ground and picking me and knocking me down again. Then all I can remember is be knocked me down one and I felt him fall on top of me. He rolled off of me. I petrified and I must have ed out."

"The next thing I know, body pulled my blindfold off of there was one great big, tiful, handsome state trooper, said, 'Boy, am I glad to see you.' Now I think I'm going to a couple of weeks sick time a couple of weeks of vacation and then I'm going to call stuff. I don't know if I have quit inside me to put my back in the lion's mouth again."

Rome Art Theft Rewarded

ROME, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—Opera singer Boris Christoff offered a reward of 10 million lire (\$12,000) for information leading to the return of 14 pictures stolen from his collection on Saturday night.

WEATHER

	O	F	Partly
ALGARYE	21	79	Partly
AMSTERDAM	12	55	Very
ANKARA	20	68	Partly
ATHENS	23	85	Sunny
BATAVIA	20	64	Partly
BELGRADE	16	64	Partly
BERLIN	14	57	Cloudy
BOMBAY	16	66	Very
BUDAPEST	17	63	Cloudy
CAIRO	22	80	Sunny
CHANGHAI	15	65	Partly
COFENHAGEN	13	55	Partly
COSTA DEL SOL	20	78	Partly
DUBLIN	12	55	Partly
EDINBURGH	13	54	Rain
FLORENCE	23	73	Partly
FRANKFURT	15	60	Partly
GENEVA	17	63	Partly
HAMBURG	17	63	Partly
HARLOW	17	63	Partly
HONGKONG	26	79	Partly
LONDON	16	59	Cloudy
MADRID	22	72	Partly
MILAN	17	63	Partly
MOSCOW	10	50	Sunny
MUNICH	15	59	Partly
NEW YORK	22	72	Cloudy
NICE	24	76	Partly
OSAKA	16	61	Partly
PARIS	17	63	Cloudy
PRAGUE	12	54	Partly
ROME	23	80	Partly
SOBOTA	17	63	Partly
STOCKHOLM	9	48	Partly
TAIPEI	22	80	Partly
TOKYO	22	80	Partly
VIENNA	15	59	Partly
WARSAW	14	57	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	20	72	Partly
ZURICH	16	61	Partly

(U.S. Celsius temperature at 1900 GMT, others at 1300 GMT)

متاح في كل مكان

The Torment of Attica

Observer Reports on Failure Of Talks With the Convicts

(Continued from Page 1) others came from interested groups, still others were appealed to by associates or friends already on the committee.

On Sunday, as the situation grew more tense and Correction Commissioner Russell G. Oswald grew more concerned for the committee's safety, a subcommittee of six men conferred with a prisoner leader, Richard Clarke, known to the committee as "Brother Richard" with a steel-barred gate between them.

The prisoners sought this "conference," witnessed by no more than 1,000 holdouts, to allow the press to interview some of the inmates, to ascertain their safety and film their television appeals to the public.

The observers committee had the additional purpose of "gaining time" by their visit, with some of the negotiations at an impasse, most members felt was the only thing left to do.

While the group was inside cell block D, an appeal to Gov. Rockefeller to come to Attica, to consult with the negotiators, was being broadcast. The appeal, which had been approved by the prisoners, had been broadcast to a radio station from the Steward's Room.

The last session lasted from 2:45 p.m. to 5:17 p.m. with several members of the group addressing the prisoners in emotional terms, with three of the hostages being interviewed with a television camera and two sound tapes.

The five hostages—Capt. Frank Wald, Sgt. Edward Cunningham and three correction officers: Frank Struble, Art Smith and Mike Smith—appealed to Gov. Rockefeller to come to Attica, for a "complete amnesty" for the prisoners and for the authorities to do nothing that would provoke an outbreak.

At Baltimore Jail Quickly Put Down. BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 14 (Reuters).—A riot here by about 200 prisoners at Baltimore city jail today was effectively subdued with tear gas.

Prisoners took over the jail's dining area at breakfast, barricading themselves in and smashing windows, chairs and crockery.

Prison officials called in police reinforcements and tear gas was used to force the prisoners from the dining room. There were brief scuffles, but no reports of injuries, before they were marched back to their cells in groups of 10.

Officials said the prisoners tried unsuccessfully to take a hostage. They said the disturbance was "definitely a rebellion" at the Attica battle.

Weapons Found In Detroit Jail. DETROIT, Sept. 14 (UPI).—A possible revolt, security guards conducted a cell-by-cell search of the Wayne County Jail yesterday, allegedly confiscating more than 150 small weapons.

Sheriff William Duane said he had received a warning that several inmates would attempt to take hostages, including ministers, social workers, nurses and other visitors—in an uprising similar to that at Attica State Prison in New York.

Four deputies reportedly suffered minor injuries when a group of 25 prisoners balked at returning to their cellblocks. No prisoners reported injured, jail officials said. A search turned up a loaded .22-caliber Remington and other weapons, such as razor blades and knives.



RED SAILS—Soviet submarine and destroyer, part of small convoy, pass between Hawaiian Islands of Maui and Hawaii Monday. Mauna Kea volcano in background.

U.S. Exempts Latin America From Aid Cut Bars 'Sex Questions' Judge Rules Against Pentagon On Homosexual Security Risk

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (WP).—Latin American countries have been told that they are exempt from the 10 percent cut in foreign aid announced last month by President Nixon.

The announcement was made in Panama by Under Secretary of State Nathaniel Samuelson yesterday. The new 10 percent surtax on imports was not affected.

Latin American countries had asked to be exempted from both the additional import tax and the aid cut. At the same time, during a meeting last week in Buenos Aires, these countries sought quick action on preferential tariffs.

Maurice J. Williams, deputy administrator of the Agency for International Development, said the decision to exempt Latin America from the aid cut grew out of the "special relationship" the United States has with that region.

Mr. Samuelson described the surcharge as a "tourniquet" applied to balance-of-payments hemorrhage, a tourniquet which is intended to slow down the bleeding without cutting off the blood flow.

It was already clear that Gov. Rockefeller would not grant the prisoners' single criminal demand, which was for complete amnesty for any criminal acts—including the death of one guard already committed during the uprising.

The refusal of "Brother Richard" to leave block D meant there was no further opportunity to persuade the prisoners to accept anything less than "complete amnesty."

Gov. Rockefeller also refused to come to Attica.

On Sunday night, the observers, in an emotional meeting with Mr. Oswald, implored him to hold off the armed assault on the stronghold, and made it clear that they believed great loss of life could result.

But it was in all probability on Saturday night in block D that hope of a peaceful solution ended. The entire observer group had entered the area, bearing a list of 28 points agreed to by Mr. Oswald. With the committee was Bobby Seale, who was thought to have great influence with the prisoners.

It had been hoped that he would urge them to accept the 28 points. Instead he had only time to study them only briefly and told the prisoners that he would first have to consult with Mr. Newton and other Black Panther leaders.

Disappointed at Once. When the list of Mr. Oswald's agreements was read to the prisoners, it was apparent at once that they were deeply disappointed, particularly with the amnesty provisions. Although he had granted complete "administrative" amnesty—relief from punishment within the prison—and state authorities had pledged no prosecutions for property damage, it was "criminal" and "not" interested and such a broad pledge was not included.

From beginning to end, it was the amnesty question that prevented agreement—or, in the view of many, any hope of agreement. Without that provision, the desperate prisoners—many of whom knew they otherwise faced serious charges—would not yield the hostages, their only bargaining power. But in Gov. Rockefeller's view, he had no legal authority to issue an amnesty, and felt in any case that to do so would undermine the fair and impartial application of the law.

It was precisely "fair and impartial" application of the law that many prisoners believed they had never received. Inside the walls of Attica, toward the end, despite rising tension, fear and anger in cell block D, there was a visible air of resignation among some of the men.

Ellsberg Notes Lies About War

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT).—Daniel Ellsberg said here last night that over the years U.S. policymakers had acted like "thugs, creeps and torturers" in prolonging an immoral, lost war in Vietnam.

The former Defense Department official, who has taken responsibility for releasing the secret Pentagon Papers on Vietnam policymaking to the press, addressed an overflow crowd of more than 700 persons at the New School for Social Research.

The papers show, he said, that "there's no American who hasn't been lied to including President Nixon." The President's head, he said, was "filled with lies from the Kennedy and Johnson regimes and his own subordinates today."

Uncontested. According to a statement by attorney Dennis M. Flannery that was uncontested by government attorneys, Mr. Ulrich and Mr. Gayer have been forthright homosexuals for many years.

Subsequent to their being cleared for security work, however, for reasons that were not made clear, both were later subject to investigations that resulted in suspension of their clearances.

Last spring, the suspensions were made permanent because of their refusal to answer the detailed questions about their private activities put to them by security evaluators.

Judge Pratt's ruling is not binding on other trial judges, but it appears to follow a trend in recent years by the courts here to give homosexuals full rights before the government. It was not known if the government will appeal Judge Pratt's ruling.

U.S. Seen Deciding Against Keeping Troops in Vietnam. SAIGON, Sept. 14 (AP).—A shift apparently has taken place in the Nixon administration's plans to keep a residual force of some 20,000 to 50,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam.

Sources said statements attributed to Gen. Creighton W. Abrams that he does not envision a residual force of U.S. troops in Vietnam indicates that the Nixon administration is changing its concept to a strictly advisory role—and possibly in a fairly short period of time.

Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., quoted the American commander as saying, "Our goal is a total termination of U.S. military operations and the development of a balanced South Vietnamese force capable of functioning without U.S. forces, either aerial or ground."

Gen. Abrams did not say, however, when this would be achieved. Indefinite Period.

It had been generally accepted that the United States intended to leave a residual force of 20,000 to 50,000 American troops in Vietnam for an indefinite period, most of them in advisory and logistical support roles.

Gen. Abrams' comment, as reported by Sen. McGovern, was the nearest thing to a public statement by the U.S. commander in Vietnam on the subject to date.

Later Sen. McGovern added that Gen. Abrams told him a non-residual force was Gen. Abrams' "interpretation of President Nixon's Vietnamization policy."

Asked for clarification, a spokesman for Gen. Abrams, Col. Phillip B. Stevens, said the general "would have no comment on a private conversation. What the senator says is his business."

The subject of a residual force came up when Sen. McGovern asked Gen. Abrams his thoughts on an article written by retired Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway in last July's issue of Foreign Affairs.

Gen. Ridgway wrote: "So long as we retain a residual force here, if only to provide logistical support for the South Vietnamese army, our men will be mortared, shelled or otherwise attacked; and that so long as they are attacked they will counter with fire and movement, and the war will drag on, not end."

To his question about this, according to Sen. McGovern, Gen. Abrams replied: "Senator, I don't envision an American force remaining. I envision a self-contained South Vietnamese military force."

Union Leader Fighting Back France Fires Five Leaders Of Rebellious Police Forces

By James Goldborough. PARIS, Sept. 14 (UPI).—The government today fired the leaders of rebellious provincial police forces, and was immediately given an ultimatum by the national police federation to rescind the order or else.

In firing five policemen who had been leading a provincial movement for higher pay and better working conditions, the government was applying its tough law-and-order policy to the men who are responsible for enforcing it. It was a calculated risk and by tonight the main police unions were defying it.

Following a meeting with Interior Ministry officials tonight, Gerard Monate, who heads the federation group, most of the police unions, called the firings "very, very serious," and said that no negotiations would be possible with the government until they are rescinded.

Mr. Monate, who quite pointedly remarked that he had not been received by Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin, said that through the firming Mr. Marcellin had attempted to "decapitate" the leadership of the provincial police. Mr. Monate called Mr. Marcellin's action "illegal."

There are about 25,000 provincial police out of a national force of some 95,000. Mr. Monate's federation speaks for about two-thirds of all of them.

The abrupt dismissal of the five provincial policemen, who had angered Mr. Marcellin last week by threatening to occupy government buildings if their demands were not met, was hardly a gesture designed to comfort the policemen, who, the newspaper "L'Express" pointed out last week, are fed up with public "contempt" for them.

Earlier this year the police federation struck for half a day to "dialogue with the people" and try to win public support.

But Mr. Marcellin made it clear today that the provincials' threat last week was too much. He called the threat "outrageous," and "discredited" to their authors, and added that it was totally inconsistent with the role of the police, which is rather to remove people who are occupying the buildings.

Another element was added this evening when the text of a letter from Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas to Mr. Monate was released. In the letter Mr. Chaban-Delmas states that the government has taken several measures to improve police benefits and pay, and calls for the contacts to continue.

The prime minister's comments in passing that the provincials' threat is "inadmissible" but does not mention any sanctions against the police.

Showing that the police anger is directed at Mr. Marcellin, Mr. Monate tonight called the Chaban-Delmas letter "moderate and courteous."

Mr. Monate accused the interior minister of pretending the police were planning a "putsch" or "armed attack on government buildings," when they had only been talking of sending delegations into the buildings to draw attention.

The detention for questioning of Mr. Simonpietri followed publication in Marseilles newspapers of a statement by John Cusack, director in France of the U.S. Narcotics Bureau, that Marseilles harbored "big wheels" in the narcotics business who enjoyed official protection.

Mr. Cusack denied making any such statement, after the French Ministry of the Interior objected to the remarks.

Swiss attorney Raymond Nicollet said in a Geneva Court last April 30, that "the chief of the European drug gang is French, he lives in France, his name is Ange Simonpietri."

Following Mr. Cusack's declarations Mr. Simonpietri was quoted as telling newsmen, "I have not left my native isle [Corsica] for more than three years nor touched Marseilles soil for more than 30 years. I am very surprised at these declarations in the press and on the radio concerning my activity in the drug world and above all picturing me as a big wheel."

He said he has been bedridden for two years with a heart ailment.

The arrest early today was on orders from a Paris court, which, in 1969, opened an inquiry into Mr. Simonpietri's activities after he allegedly was named by two drug dealers arrested in the United States. The investigation was interrupted when doctors judged Mr. Simonpietri too sick to appear in court.

Rockefeller Fund Names New Head

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP).—Dr. John H. Knowles, whose nomination to the nation's top health post in 1969 was dropped after opposition by the American Medical Association, has been named president of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The foundation announced yesterday that Dr. Knowles would leave his post as general director of the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston after nine years to succeed Dr. J. George Harrar next July.

The Rockefeller Foundation, the nation's second wealthiest with \$800 million in assets, devotes its resources to the worldwide medical, scientific, social, population control and university and cultural development. Dr. Knowles has said that social and economic problems are inseparable from medical problems and that private medicine was doing too little for the aged and the poor.

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Revolution in Attica

Whatever Governor Rockefeller's investigation may reveal about the contribution of "outside forces" to the tragedy in the Attica correctional facility, it is plain that for at least some of the leaders in the uprising, it was a revolution. It was an extension of the mood represented by the Soledad Brothers: that the inmates of the prison were less guilty than the society that sent them there and were justified in taking any means to strike back.

In this, the prisoners who precipitated the massacre at Attica have sympathy outside prison walls: from revolutionaries who accept their whole thesis, as well as from others who believe that specific ills in the society—its machinery of justice and correction, its economic, social and racial inequities—contributed so greatly to the desperation of the imprisoned men as to make their actions deserving of understanding, if not of positive condonation.

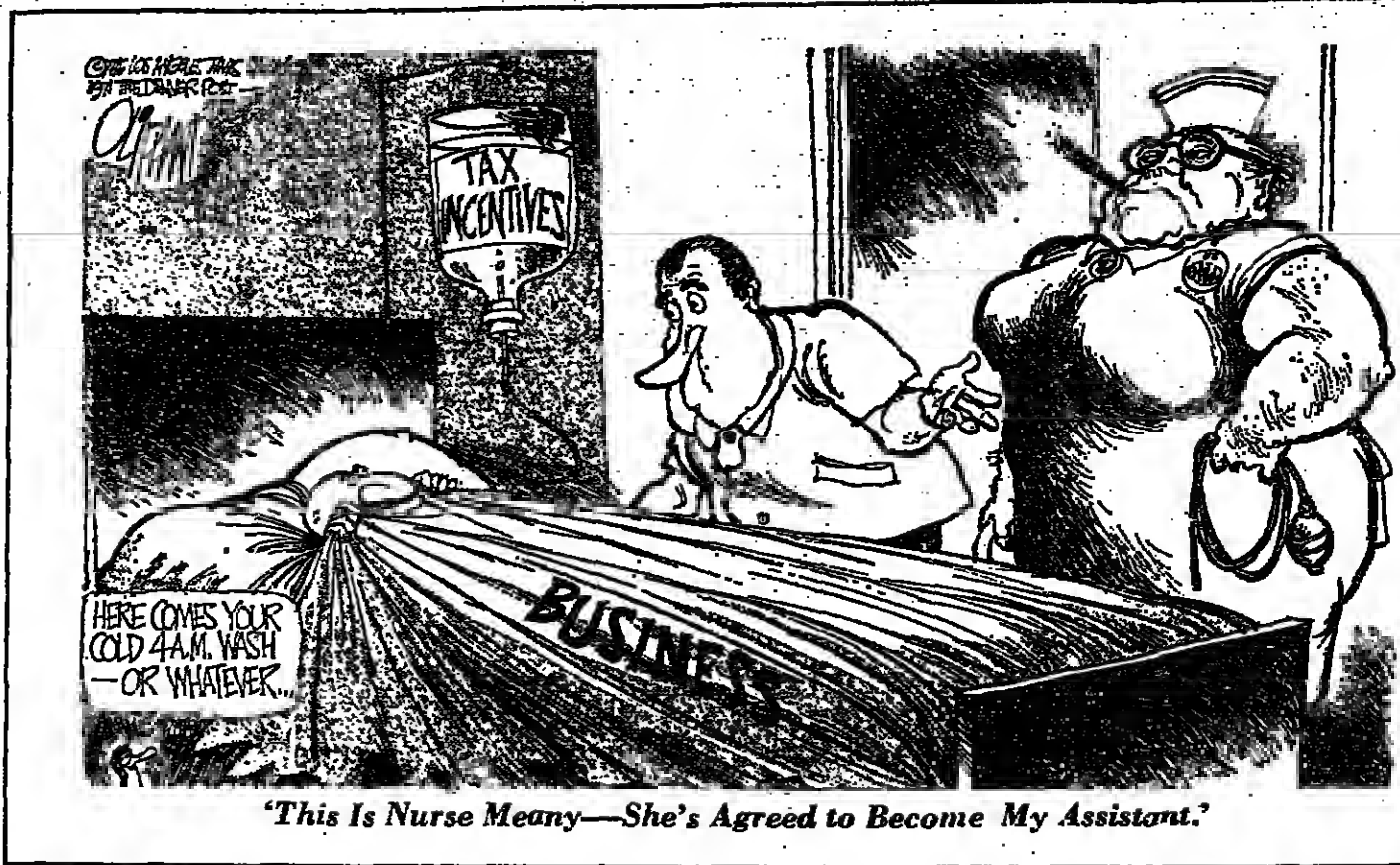
There is another mood, of course. Many, if not most, Americans will believe that rioting prisoners only compounded crimes (for which they were rightly incarcerated after fair trials) by sitting the throats of their prisoners because they were not granted amnesty for beating and manhandling their guards, one of them to the point of death. And some will call for sterner measures, swifter retaliation, closer imprisonment, in the future.

Neither revolution nor resection holds much hope for a decent American society. The United States has been struggling toward a new basis for equal rights and equal opportunity—faster than some consider wise, more slowly than others can in conscience

accept. But there has been movement.

The ghettos, and what the ghettos represent in terms of prejudice and a gravely handicapped generation, remain—but efforts are being made to provide the schooling and the jobs needed to eradicate both. The rights of defendants in criminal cases have been steadily hallowed—despite a rising crime rate, prison reform has been undertaken (Attica itself was in the process of introducing many such reforms when the uprising occurred). The very fact that hostages were taken showed the prisoners' reliance upon the reluctance of the society around them to jeopardize lives. And if this may seem to be a contradiction in a country which has been dropping bombs on Vietnamese villages, it is nevertheless a fact.

The problem for the United States is to continue working toward the goals it has set for itself, while at the same time maintaining the essential social disciplines which alone can make those goals realizable. There is very little point in arguing whether the victims of crime, or its perpetrators, require primary concern; there is little more to be gained by pointing out that all human justice is at best a rough approximation of the eternal verities. To keep society running, to keep the great majority of its members fed, housed, clothed and in reasonable security, laws must be established and enforced. The process must be refined to the extent that it is humanly possible, the roots of crime must be attacked no less than the criminal. But such acts as those of the prisoners in Attica are no more to be explained away than those of a lynch mob. If that is done, the lynch mob will surely follow.



'This Is Nurse Meany—She's Agreed to Become My Assistant.'

Soothsayers, Get Lost

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON.—The season of the pollsters is again upon us. Dr. Gallup, Mr. Louis Harris and their many competitors are busily at work all the time, but it is in the year leading up to a presidential election when they buzz most persistently into the public consciousness. Is it too much to hope that this time they will be ignored, or at least relegated to the periphery of the political scene?

Their popularity is readily understandable. Like fortune-tellers and astrologers, they appeal to the deep human impulse to know the future before it happens. Why wait until the votes are counted in New Hampshire if Dr. Gallup can tell you six weeks ahead of time that senator so-and-so is already the choice of 62 percent of the voters?

There are pragmatic and principle objections, however, to this election-year preoccupation. Pragmatically, past elections should have taught us that polls are an undependable guide. Harry Truman's upset victory in 1948, Hubert Humphrey's near-victory in 1968, and Prime Minister Edward Heath's unexpected victory in 1970 are examples of elections where the polls gave a misleading impression of coming events.

Polling is particularly hazardous in presidential primaries because little-known candidates such as Eugene McCarthy build support as they and their issues become more familiar. Moreover, many voters are genuinely uncommitted and therefore express preferences to pollsters which may be shallow or vacillating.

Two Basic Types

It could also be argued that there are only two kinds of elections: a landslide or a close shave. If it is going to be a landslide, nobody needs a poll to predict the outcome.

If it is going to be fairly close, it will be too close for any poll to predict with dependable accuracy. Polling accuracy within a margin of error of 3 percent is good work, but not good enough to pinpoint the outcome of the Nixon-Kennedy election or the Nixon-Humphrey contest. All evidence points to a third Nixon campaign being just as close.

Even if the polls were unfailingly accurate in their predictions, however, their influence deforms the democratic dialogue. They encourage politicians to make practical calculations when they ought to be examining their convictions. Thus, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York told a group of reporters in 1958 that he would run against Richard Nixon

for the GOP presidential nomination the following year if the polls showed he had a chance of winning. The whole political history of the last decade might have been altered if Rockefeller had never consulted a pollster.

Others Culpable

Pollsters are not alone in degrading political campaigns. Journalists and academics share responsibility for turning political discourse into a guessing game—'who's ahead?'—rather than a debate on substantive issues. When the nation sets out to choose a President, it should be encouraged to consider seriously the possible alternative courses of public policy. Instead and increasingly, American voters are having their temperature taken and their pulse rate counted.

Political hypochondria is as bad for a whole society as it is for an individual. Let us have an end to all this nervous studying of polls and these attempts to measure where the Wallace vote might go or whether the Democrats can close that three-point gap in Ohio or wherever.

This kind of scientism applied to the political sphere is a modern disease which originated in the United States and has in recent years spread to Western Europe. It is part of that larger and curious intellectual effort to convert politics from a human study of means and ends into a value-free "objective" science modeled on physics or biology.

As Prof. Harold Lasswell, one of the most influential American political scientists, has said, "Americans respect technology

and science: Political scientists envy authority that can be based on experiment, not argument."

But society is not a closed laboratory and free citizens do not lend themselves readily to experiments. Moreover, there is much that can be measured and quantified about human behavior, but much that cannot. The study of the physical sciences is not the proper model for the study of politics. Now, as in the days of Aristotle or Thomas Jefferson, human experience and human aspirations are the materials of politics, and reasoned argument and honorable compromise are the civilized way of conducting politics.

As another presidential season begins, it is time to set aside the scientific soothsayers and recall what politics is really about.

Pakistan: The Continuing Tragedy

In Pakistan, the summer's threat of imminent war with India seems to have faded, thanks in part to the sobering impact of the new Indian treaty with Moscow. But the flood of Bengali refugees from East Pakistan to India continues at a rate that may exceed 25,000 a day. The Bengali resistance movement gains in tenacity, perhaps also in skill. The East Pakistan economy remains a shambles. And in the estimate of two Harvard Medical School specialists, a staggering famine looms in East Pakistan.

Tikki Khan, the Punjab general widely blamed for the army's savagery in suppressing the Bengali autonomy-turned-secessionist movement in East Pakistan, has been replaced as military governor there. However, the Pakistani government has made no move to free or even to treat with a show of fairness Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, now being tried secretly. He is unquestionably the one figure who could most help bring about a political accommodation, from the Bengali side. From the Pakistani side, there is still no sign that an accommodation—as opposed to revenge and pacification—has any appeal.

As happens in tragedies which do not resolve themselves quickly and neatly, the world seems to have gotten tired of the spectacle of Bengal suffering. The government in Islamabad has hastened to exploit the respite by trying to sort out its development-and-debt affairs with the outside world. But politically impartial observers have yet to see evidence in East Pakistan that conditions are normal enough to permit development efforts to proceed. The six-

month "moratorium" (read default) which Pakistan declared in its bilateral debts last spring ends in October, and Islamabad is actively scouring the prospects of putting off the next due payments, which are very large ones. Meanwhile, it has been unable to secure new loan commitments, either from bilateral or international sources. That is to say, in addition to the unforgettable damage to people which Pakistan has done in its Eastern wing, it has sacrificed the whole country's development.

Is there any misdeed Pakistan might commit that would cost it the favor of Richard Nixon? For reasons which seem to go beyond geopolitics almost into the realm of executive mysticism, the President has taken a personal interest in sustaining official American support for the beleaguered Pakistani government. So it is that military supplies have continued to flow to Islamabad. So it is that the administration now is apparently exploring ways to slip new kinds of assistance past an outraged Congress: by an indulgent attitude towards debt rescheduling, by expanding direct aid under the "humanitarian" label, and by taking advantage of the too-loose language of present congressional restrictions on economic aid.

Mr. Nixon has made the United States a partner to oppression of a democratic autonomy movement by a cruel military regime. He has been the generals' friend in need, to America's shame and surely to its ultimate political loss as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Sweden and Solzhenitsyn

Sweden's world prestige gains no inalter from revelations of the submission by its government to Soviet cultural policy with regard to Alexander Solzhenitsyn's richly deserved Nobel Prize for Literature.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, it will be recalled, decided last year not to go to Stockholm to receive his prize for fear the Soviet regime would not let him return to his native land. Now it emerges that Stockholm rejected a suggestion by the author that he be awarded the prize in a ceremony at Sweden's embassy in Moscow. Premier Olof Palme has explained rather lamely that Mr. Solzhenitsyn could have gotten the prize at the embassy without a ceremony, but "a ceremony at the embassy might have been interpreted as a

political manifestation against the Soviet Union."

It does not appear to have occurred to Premier Palme that his veto of the ceremony could also be interpreted as a political manifestation, one signifying subservience to the Soviet government's literary-political standards and implying at least partial repudiation of the judgement of the Nobel Prize Committee in honoring Mr. Solzhenitsyn. No similar concern seems to have bothered the Stockholm regime in repeatedly denouncing the United States on the Vietnam war and in giving haven to American deserters. Apparently the risks of offending Washington and Moscow are weighed on different scales in Stockholm.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Khrushchev in Retrospect

Softened by time, Nikita Khrushchev looks in retrospect almost lovable, a cheery old card, at worst the sort of huffoon or braggart found in rustic farce, fond of bucolic jokes and saws, not the worst of chaps, better than what preceded and succeeded him. Does memory err? Indeed, he denounced Stalin's crimes—or some of them. Yet he was himself involved in these crimes, in blood up to the elbows. He had done

more for his master than dance the gopak. Perhaps Khrushchev would have liked to rule Russia in some other way. Certainly he displayed some of the rude and genial talents which might have led to success in certain sorts of democratic politics—as a Tammany boss, say. But, with his narrow background, his lack of education, his Marxist blinkers, his total ignorance till late in life of how other countries do things, how could he know of any other way?

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 15, 1896

PARIS—Interest in the spy Dreyfus having been revived by the unfounded report of his escape from prison or other reports of his treatment in prison, has led to the publishing of a long account of the events which preceded his arrest and which led to the detection of his crime. It seems there was a letter addressed to the Italian War Office that was intercepted and the name of Dreyfus was mentioned.

Fifty Years Ago

September 15, 1921

DUBLIN—Despite the alarmist reports from Galway last night, this city is confident in the coming peace. This was confirmed today after a secret session of the Dail with the announcement of the names of the "peace delegates" to the possible conference. Dublin sees in Messrs. Collins, Barton, Duggan and Duffy a real hope for a settlement. They are not hard-boiled like De Valera, but very practical men, all.

Letters

U.K. Health Service

I am writing in support of Dr. C. E. Cuellar's letter (Sept. 1). I not only support the British National Health Service, I am rhapsodic about it. An American citizen, I came to England in June, 1970. I had had a brain operation six years before in a large, teaching American hospital.

Despite the fact the American doctor said he had removed the entire tumor and that it was non-malignant, I had never been free of convulsions (both grand mal and petit mal). I was kept heavily drugged but never had an electroencephalogram after I left the hospital in 1964. My American doctor said the convulsions were only to be expected. Shortly after arriving in England, I was prostrate, unable to feed myself, or even recognize members of my family.

At Addenbrookes Hospital a team of experts (something I had never enjoyed in the United States, where doctors are sometimes too jealous to "share" a patient) reached a prognosis, and I was given a series of X-ray treatments. The doctors explained my case to me and had continuing concern for me, after my hospital discharge. Nurses were gracious, technicians expert and humane. Relieved of the necessity to prove their money-making prowess, doctors worked for their patients, not themselves, and seemed to enjoy their duties more than American doctors. Red tape was almost non-existent, staff care was more personal.

Medical expenses are lower and fairer, being shared through taxation. One pays according to one's income, not one's need. When I return to the United States, I am going to try to come back yearly (as a private, not tax-supported, patient) to Addenbrookes.

ELAINE JOHNSON, Cambridge, England.

The remarks of Dr. Cuellar (NET Sept. 1) about the financial aspects of health care in the United States are certainly true. The most attractive feature of the British Health Service is the patient's freedom from the worry of financial ruin in the event of a major accident or prolonged illness, for in these circumstances, prolonged care of undifferentiated quality is provided free to all people on British soil irrespective of their personal fortunes. By contrast, it is well known that many people in the United States cannot afford even to begin high cost intensive medical care, and most people are financially ruined if this care is prolonged.

Nevertheless, for those who can afford medical care in the United States, the quality of the care greatly exceeds that available free under the British Health Service.

From my year's stay in England (Leamington Spa) I have concluded that to receive quality care in England one must suffer from some severe and sudden malady which appeals to the heroic in-

stinct of doctors. For the routine, minor but disrupting illness, or for preventive care, the service is very dismal.

Of the former, I fortunately had no occasion to test the health service personally, but of the latter my experience was sufficient to conclude that poor routine care begins in Britain with overworked and shallowly trained general practitioners who allow, literally, five minutes for a visit with a patient on his public "list" during which time he seldom rises from his desk and seldom even peers at the offending organ. (Indeed, on one occasion, the five minutes were consumed by the doctor fretting about whether I may have actually moved outside his radius of obligation.)

While waiting to see the doctor, I could often hear the receptionist (who did not have even the qualifications of a nurse) dispensing advice over the telephone without consultation with the doctor. (The most interesting advice I overheard was "... absolutely starve yourself for 24 hours, and if the symptoms persist, telephone back.")

In conclusion, it seems true that the United States could easily profit by adopting some of the financial aspects of the British Health Service, but not the quality or method of delivery. It is in this last aspect that those of us who can afford health care American style would not tolerate the quality of the care in Britain.

EDWARD M. DICKSON, Ithaca, N. Y.

Whatever Happened to Politics?

By George E. Reedy

WASHINGTON.—Along with Adam Smith economics and "the game plan," another casualty of President Nixon's wage-price freeze may have been the gentle but vital art of skillful politics.

This reflection, melancholy to those who cherish the goal of a society both free and reasonably serene, arises out of the blots that emanated from AFL-CIO headquarters. The opposition could easily have been anticipated. But in terms of fury, it outdid the worst apprehensions of administration strategists and ended hopes of at least arm's-length cooperation.

The tragedy is that this was unnecessary. It may well be that no effort could have secured the allegiance of organized labor to Mr. Nixon's program. This is not a matter of overestimating concern. A democratic nation does not require the acquiescence of all citizens in order to sustain unity. But it does require a climate in which disagreement falls short of defiance.

It is strange that a man of Mr. Nixon's experience in the political arena would entrust to newspaper headlines the delicate task of asking labor leaders for a moratorium on wage increases and strikes activity, at the very least, it would have been prudent to have conveyed this message personally. It would have been even more wise to have arranged a quiet talk with George Meany.

Of course, this is not a very popular way of proceeding in the

White House. The President broke no new ground and was no more peremptory than his predecessors in springing his program as a "surprise." He merely struck an unusually raw nerve.

A Normal Tendency
The problem flows from the normal tendency of the White House to insulate both the President and his staff from political reality. The men who inhabit the institution like to think of the chief executive as somehow standing above "politics."

Naturally, there would have been a risk of "leaks" had there been an advance conference with Mr. Meany. This is inevitable in any Washington conference. But the risk would have been minimal. Mr. Meany is notorious for his ability to keep his mouth shut. And certainly no leak could have done as much damage as will flow from the open defiance of organized labor, should it come to that.

The important thing is that advance consultation would at least have removed some of the steam from an explosive issue. It might have opened up some areas in which Mr. Nixon, with a few sensible concessions, could have secured cooperation. Perhaps after hearing another viewpoint the President might even have changed his mind. Such things have been known to happen.

As do all controversies in Washington, this will ultimately blow over. Issues invariably hit this city like the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse and eventually leave without notice of their passing. But the bitter memories persist—the vital decisions that were made without consulting those directly affected; the crockery that was smashed because men of experience did not have their say; the frustrations that are inherent in government by surprise. These are not merely problems involving George Meany; he is just one of the first to erupt explosively in recent years.

A Neglected Art
We have not paid nearly enough attention as a nation to the art of politics. We have spent great sums on studies of governmental structure. We have financed lengthy inquiries into patterns of mass voting. We have fretted and fumed over the problems of communications. We have not spent much time over the question of how free men, living in a complex society, work together even when they are in fundamental disagreement. This lies in the realm of "politics" and we have dismissed the word as something representing graft, hoodie and corruption.

There is a tendency to forget that political leadership has an obligation to sustain national unity as well as to solve national problems. The art of keeping; our people together cannot be practiced through universal agreement because that is something that does not exist. But it can be practiced through the routine of "touching all bases" and thereby assuring all interested parties that they have had their say.

Naturally, if Mr. Nixon's programs work out, Mr. Meany's opposition will not hurt his reelection chances. That, however, is a mighty big "if" and even should it happen, there will still be disgruntled feelings which will not be helpful to the nation.

In the real world, the problem of securing public cooperation for public policies is as urgent as working out viable programs. Wrong decisions on important issues of economics and statecraft can cause grave difficulties but it is quite possible that none of them are as grave as mistakes which are based on inept political conduct.

George Reedy, fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, was press secretary to President Johnson. This article was written for The New York Times.

Is an Era of Candor Upon Us?

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON—There is historic symbolism in the open clash of economic interests that has just taken place in Washington between cabinet ministers of Japan and the United States.

It marks the end of an era. No longer is stonified containment of Communism the great touchstone of America's relations with its allies, smothering all other differences. No longer is U.S. policy based, as it was throughout the 1950s and 1960s, on the premise that paralleled the old Groucho Marx television routine: "Say the magic word and you will win \$100,000." The magic word is no longer simply "Communism," which needed only to be uttered in order to tap the U.S. Treasury.

The days when the United States "generously passed out the chips," President Richard Nixon said last week, are over. The United States is now an intense competitor with its affluent allies, not a benefactor. Frankness in international affairs, a rare commodity, now threatens to become more prevalent.

If the public candor used by Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda in expressing their nations' differing economic policies is more than a one-shot, grandstand play to appeal to each side's domestic audience, the practice would be a gain, not a misfortune.

Pretense of 'Accord'

Dialogue between nations, especially allies, is suffocated by expressions of "full accord" where none exists, by declarations of "unanimity" where discord burns. Diplomatic courtesy does require a high order of discretion and decorum. But deceptive veneers of total harmony between nations can shatter with explosive force when reality breaks through the surface. Part of the present generation's disbelief in what governments say is attributable to the fact that they hardly ever say what they really mean.

For years everyone on both sides of the massive Japanese dialogue has known that the time had to come when Japan would cast off the obsequious, deferential manner it displayed toward its World War II conqueror and speak out with the power it holds in the world as one of the mightiest trading nations, rivaling the United States.

That day came last week. Minister Fukuda bluntly rebuffed Secretary Rogers' plea that Japan agree with the U.S. prescription for reforming international economic and monetary policies. Fukuda said that, as Japan sees it, the best remedy is for the United States to put its own economic house in order.

For Rogers, whose public role in the past has been to act the smiling smoother of international discord, the language he was using in public to a major ally was equally unprecedented.

"Our relations in certain areas have been subjected recently to strain. You are aware of the depth and extent of the concern, even alarm, in this country about our trade, investment and balance-of-payments relations. We, for our part, are aware of certain apprehension in Japan following the President's initiative on China and the announcement of his new economic policy."

Sato's Interview

Rogers noted that it was Prime Minister Isaku Sato who launched the burst of frankness in a newspaper interview. Rogers said, "I agree completely with him that there is no point in mincing words or in assuming that the other side is going to understand."

But by the weekend, at the conference's close, Rogers appeared taken aback by the choice of words used in headlines. He disclaimed, with Fukuda's agreement, the existence of any "rift or confrontation." Both diplomats stressed "harmony and friendship" which no diplomat can resist in summarizing a meeting between allies, whatever the differences.

The reality, however, is that the United States is now operating in a new role in the world in which its supremacy is diminished. Power relationships are in a state of mobility. The game has changed.

Allies as well as adversaries will be speaking out more boldly and more bluntly whether the United States likes it or not. The United States cannot compete more intensively with stronger allies and still receive quite the same deference it once enjoyed. It will have to convince more than it can command, with "the chips" more equally distributed. All the players will be pushing them forward with greater assertiveness.

Handwritten Arabic text: دولة مصر للصحافة



To Avert War Through Error

U.S., Russia to Sign Nuclear Accident Pact

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (NYT)—Secretary of State William F. Rogers and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko are to sign later this month—probably on Sept. 20—parallel agreements for the joint handling of nuclear accidents.

The accords were negotiated at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in Helsinki. Officials here said that no decision has yet been made whether the signing ceremony—representing the first concrete achievement of the arms talks initiated in November, 1969—will be held in New York or Washington.

Both Mr. Rogers and Mr. Gromyko are to attend the session of the UN General Assembly opening in New York next Tuesday. But American officials said that the accords would be signed away from the United Nations because they are bilateral accords between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gromyko is due in New York on Saturday while Mr. Rogers plans to arrive on Sept. 23, the two officials may travel to Washington, however, for the formal signing.

Confirmation Delayed

The State Department spokesman, Charles W. Bray 3d, refused yesterday to confirm or deny that the agreements had been reached.

But it was explained later at the State Department that this was because the two governments had planned a joint announcement in the near future and the premature publication of reports on the accords had forced consultations for the rewording of the proposed statement.

Another agreement, establishing a new satellite hotline to insure instantaneous communications, has also been concluded, Washington sources report.

American officials said that discussions concerning the pact on nuclear accidents began in the plenary sessions of the SALT talks during the fourth round in Vienna early this year.

The negotiations were accelerated after a speech on foreign policy delivered by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the general secretary of the Soviet Communist party, during the party's 24th congress in Moscow on March 31.

Brezhnev proposed "We believe it would be expedient to work out measures to reduce the possibility of the accidental occurrence or premeditated fabrication of military incidents and their development into international crises and war."

Although Mr. Brezhnev did not use the word "nuclear," the United States interpreted his

statement as a proposal for a system of consultations and joint investigations to keep nuclear accidents from escalating into wars.

Officials said that two sub-groups immediately were established at the Vienna talks to work toward agreements in that direction.

One group dealt with procedures for consultations, including the formulation of a commitment by both parties to refrain from retaliation pending the investigation of possible accidents and the other with the establishment of a satellite hotline to replace the existing eight-year-old link between Washington and Moscow.

Talks resumed Negotiations on the two complementary agreements were resumed in Helsinki on July 8, when the SALT talks entered their fifth round after a brief summer recess.

Officials here said that rapid progress developed after President Nixon announced on July 15 that he intended to visit Peking.

One official said that the "new Soviet attitude" after the Nixon announcement made it possible for the negotiators to conclude the two agreements in less than six weeks. During that period, he said, "we were able to accomplish as much as we did in the preceding six months," starting with the initial plenary discussions.

American officials believe that the Nixon administration's new China policy stimulated Moscow into a series of diplomatic accommodations, ranging from the nuclear agreement to the earlier Berlin accord and the announcement of high-level talks next month on avoiding incidents between the United States and the Soviet Union in international waters.

Thant Expects UN to Offer A Seat to Peking Next Month

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 14 (AP)—Secretary-General U Thant expressed the belief today that Communist China would be invited to take a seat in the United Nations next month.

He said at a news conference, however, that he was convinced that Peking's rejection of any two-China, or "dual representation," plan was a "firm statement of policy."

This was a reference to declarations that Peking would not enter the UN if the Chinese Nationalists were permitted to remain in any capacity.

"It'll be the happiest person if this question is solved this year," Mr. Thant said.

Aware of Mao's Thought Mr. Thant did not refer specifically to the U.S. plan to seat Communist China while keeping Taiwan in the UN, but said he was aware of Peking's thinking "although I have had no contact with Peking, direct or indirect."

Asked for his assessment of President Nixon's coming visit to China, Mr. Thant said:

"My personal feeling is that such a visit would be very useful not only in establishing relations between two great countries but also in finding solutions to outstanding problems."

Mr. Thant also predicted that the divided countries—East and West Germany, North and South Korea and North and South Vietnam—would be admitted to the UN next year.

Hails Viet Cong Plan Turning to the Vietnam war, he said he saw reason for encouragement in the seven-point peace plan submitted July 1 by the Viet Cong representative at the Paris peace talks.

Mr. Thant expressed the belief these proposals "can serve as a basis for negotiations" and saw in them "the best opportunity so far for breaking the deadlock."

He made the following points on other questions:

He would not remain as secretary-general "under any circumstances," even for a limited period. He said he believed a successor would be agreed upon before his term expires Dec. 31.

He believed it would be useful for his special Middle East envoy, Dr. Gunnar V. Jarring, to come to New York while key foreign ministers were here for the General Assembly, which opens its session next week.

He welcomed the Soviet Union's proposal for a European security conference.

Floods Drown 9 In the Suburbs Of Philadelphia

CHESTER, Pa., Sept. 14 (UPI).—Thousands of people fled from their homes today as flash floods caused by four days of rain moved through the suburbs of Philadelphia.

The police said at least nine persons had been drowned. Navy and Marine Corps reserves were called out to evacuate about 500 families and help stop looting in the downtown section of this city of 56,000. Waters spilling off the swollen Delaware River lapped at second-story windows in the area.

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BERLIN BRIDGE—East German workmen pushing preparations yesterday for a new wall crossing point between East and West in the northern part of the city.

Impasse on Berlin Details

2 Germanys Still Deadlocked on Accord

By David Binder

BONN, Sept. 14 (NYT)—East and West Germany remained deadlocked this evening in their dispute over varying interpretations of the four-power Berlin agreement following a brief meeting of State Secretaries Michael Kohl and Egon Bahr.

After emerging from the 2-hour session in the federal chancellery, Mr. Bahr said "nothing has changed," but added that he and Mr. Kohl had agreed to meet in East Berlin on Sept. 22.

Mr. Bahr also stressed that both sides were determined to "overcome this situation."

Western diplomats blame Mr. Bahr and his colleague from the West German Foreign Office, Gunter Van Wel, in large part for the dispute that has arisen over the German translation of the Big Four agreement.

It was Mr. Bahr's idea to draft a uniform German text drawn from the English and Russian versions of the accord as a means of avoiding German-level disputes. The translation effort by officials from Bonn and East Berlin delayed the ambassadorial signing ceremony by 24 hours.

While a uniform text was indeed drafted, the East German side renounced it less than two hours after the 1 p.m. signing on Sept. 3. They argued afterward that the German text was not binding anyway.

U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Rush said in disgust later that if he had known such a dispute could have developed, he would not have signed the four-power accord.

Asked today how he felt about Mr. Rush's comment, Mr. Bahr said, "Rush is right."

Evidently the West German government now hopes to gain support for its position on the German text interpretation and its negotiating stance from the Russians as a result of Chancellor Willy Brandt's meeting with the Soviet party chief, Leonid Brezhnev, at the Crimean resort of Oresanda on Friday.

To this end the chancellor has agreed to keep a veil of secrecy around the meeting. His chief adviser, Mr. Bahr, who is accompanying him to the Crimea,

recommended that the chancellor accede to Soviet demands that no journalists be allowed to accompany them.

Mr. Brandt and Mr. Bahr will fly to Oresanda Thursday evening accompanied by only four other aides. The Bonn press corps is very upset about being left out.

New Wall Crossing Point WEST BERLIN, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—East German workers today began pushing the finishing touches to what appears to be a new crossing point through the Berlin Wall.

Eight workers, guarded by armed East German soldiers, started painting a 50-yard-long and 30-yard-wide steel shed erected along the French-sector border earlier this year.

New Bonn, Prague Talks BONN, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—West German and Czechoslovak officials will resume talks in Prague later this month on a treaty to normalize relations between the two countries, it was announced here today.

A government statement here said the third round of talks will be held on Sept. 27 and 28.

Rainstorm in Naples Causes Flash Floods NAPLES, Sept. 14 (AP)—Rainstorms lashed Naples for an hour today, flooding low-lying areas and halting traffic. More than a dozen cars were partially submerged.

Flood waters, which were almost a meter deep, caused slight damage to some buildings. Strong winds accompanying the rain ripped off plaster from older buildings. Police freed motorists trapped in submerged cars.

Manson Starts Fire; Privileges Revoked LOS ANGELES, Sept. 14 (UPI)—Charles Manson's jail privileges were revoked for ten days yesterday because he set fire to the bedding in his cell at the Hall of Justice.

Manson, under death sentence for a series of murders, currently is on trial for the slayings of musician Gary Hinman and stuntman Donald Striby Shea.

A sheriff's department spokesman said that Manson set fire to blankets and a towel before going to court in the morning.

Cosmos-438 Launched MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today launched the 438th in its Cosmos series of unmanned earth orbital spacecraft, the Soviet news agency Tass said.

Congress Delays A-Test Unless Nixon Orders It

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Senate-House conferees agreed today to a bill provision that would postpone a scheduled five-megaton nuclear warhead underground explosion in Alaska unless President Nixon gave his direct approval.

In approving a compromise public works appropriation bill, the conferees accepted a Senate provision to forbid the explosion before May 31, 1972, unless the President gives his direct approval.

The Atomic Energy Commission has scheduled the experiment in the Aleutian Islands of Alaska for some time next month. The experiment is designed to test the warhead of the Spartan missile, a part of the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system.

A White House spokesman said there would be no immediate comment on the conferees' action.

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Charlotte, N.C.—Charlotte-Mecklenburg schools opened "very smoothly" for their first full day of operation under a revised version of the busing plan that was approved by the Supreme Court.

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San Francisco Busing Starts Peacefully Amid Big Boycott

By Leroy F. Aarons

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14 (UPI)—School busing began peacefully and without incident in San Francisco yesterday, but three-day attendance figures in the city's 97 elementary schools were far below normal.

School officials reported early figures showed attendance rates in one-third of the schools at 45 percent. Most of the absenteeism, officials reported, resulted from an unusual citywide boycott of the busing plan that provides for riding of more than half the city's 97,000 elementary school pupils.

An expected opposition was most prominent in San Francisco's Chinatown, where residents almost unanimously reject the busing concept. At a Chinatown elementary school that was a major leader in the boycott, fewer than 20 children showed up to be bused.

Parents who opposed the busing plan had gathered up 700 signatures, but observers at the scene saw the more than 10, to 20, children aboard.

William Spinks, vice-president of the Associated Charter Bus Co., whose 130 vehicles carried the children, said that conditions along all bus routes had been "remarkably calm."

Boycotting of buses was accompanied by protest boycotting of neighborhood schools, both in Chinese and white sections of the city.

While attendance was abnormal (first-day turnout is customarily 80 percent), school officials were far from willing to concede that the busing experiment was failing. They pointed out that predictions of widespread picketing, school disobedience and possible violence all had proved to be wrong.

They theorized that the boycott would grind in a week or two, once parents saw that busing was safe and that education was not deteriorating.

Busing Fees Close Plant WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI)—School openings around the nation produced these other developments yesterday:

Pontiac, Mich.—Busing fees succeeded in closing the General Motors Fisher Body plant despite threats by the company and the United Auto Workers to discipline employees who observed the picket lines.

Approximately 500 pickets manned at three gates and forced workers who crossed their lines. At 6:20 a.m., the company said it was closing the plant because "less than half" of the 650-man contingent on the first shift had shown up.

Mrs. Irene McCabe, president of the group that organized the GM picketing, said the success proved that the group opposed to court-ordered busing has more power than people think.

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Choreographer Harald Lander Is Dead at 66

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 14 (UPI)—Choreographer and ballet master Harald Lander, 66, who was famed from the Royal Danish Theatre in Copenhagen, died today in a Copenhagen hospital.

Four years after his best known work, "Ballet" (the music was composed by his close friend Knud Rasmussen), he had been landed at the Royal Theatre in 1948. Mr. Lander's contract was terminated and he left for Paris.

The round little, maître de ballet affectionately called "the clown" by his pupils, was charged with negotiating certain young dancers in the theater in preference to his wife, solo ballerina Margit Lander.

His wife, Margit Lander, died in 1968.

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Capitalism Held Responsible

China Claims Lead Over West In Capacity to Curb Pollution

By Lee Lescaze

HONG KONG, Sept. 14 (WP).—China has declared that it is uniquely capable of combating pollution, and that the United States, Japan and other industrial nations are certain to falter in their environmental control efforts unless they abandon capitalism.

A widely circulated discussion of pollution argues that a desire for large profits and lack of concern for the overall condition of the nation is an unavoidable aspect of capitalism and cleans Western nations' attempts to clean up their environments.

Pollution "can be eliminated only when the capitalist system has been totally changed," the article in Red Flag, China's most important journal, says. It is the first lengthy Red Flag treatment of pollution problems.

2 Cases of Cholera Reported in France

PARIS, Sept. 14 (AP).—The French government notified the United Nations World Health Organization today that two French tourists who recently returned from Spain have been hospitalized with cholera. One of the cases was reported yesterday.

They were the first confirmed cholera cases in France since the recent widespread outbreak in North Africa and Spain.

The French Health Ministry said both cases were responding well to treatment.



TWO-DAY VISIT—Pakistan President Yahya Khan being greeted by Shah of Iran in Tehran yesterday.

Duke Gets Royal Reception From His Fans in Leningrad

LENNINGRAD, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Duke Ellington received a tumultuous welcome from 4,000 Leningrad jazz fans last night at his first concert in the Soviet Union.

The crowd stormed the aisles and demanded nine encores at the end of the performance, the first in a tour that will take him to Minsk, Kiev, Rostov and Moscow.

The Duke and his band performed at Leningrad's big modern October Concert Hall, named after the 1917 October revolution.

finding good Western jazz records in the shops, although he himself had managed to collect a few by Ellington.

A middle-aged woman said that she and her husband made tapes of Western jazz from the radio. A young engineer said he had a collection of 500 Western jazz records and belonged to a group of 30 young people in Leningrad who formed a jazz club.

Joan Baez Raps French Reds After Singing for L'Humanité

PARIS, Sept. 14 (AP).—American folk singer Joan Baez, who helped to draw half a million spectators to a Communist festival over the weekend, said today that "the French Communist party has done some very lousy things."

In the presence of some high Communist party officials, Miss Baez said at a press conference that she would refuse any invitation to appear at the annual festival again next year.

She said questions arose in her mind over taking part in the festival only after she had accepted, and she felt obliged to stand by her commitment.

She caused consternation among Communist officials Sunday by publicly praising the 1963 French student revolt, which the Communist party opposed.

She singled out the party's approval of the suppression of the 1956 Budapest uprising and its endorsement of the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia as other principal points of difference between the French Communist party and her own "anarchist-pacifist" views.

Egypt Still Seeks Solution, Sadat Tells British Leader

CAIRO, Sept. 14 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat said today that he still favored a peaceful settlement of the conflict with Israel but indicated that he was discouraged about the chances.

The Egyptian leader conferred with Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British foreign secretary, who arrived in Cairo Sunday night to assess Egyptian attitudes toward prospects of a settlement.

The meeting came amid Egyptian preparations for an all-out diplomatic offensive against Israel during the coming session of the UN General Assembly. The British seem to be contemplating a more active intermediary role in the diplomatic exchanges as a result of an impasse in recent U.S. endeavors.

By Raymond H. Anderson

agreement between Egypt and Israel. Mr. Sadat echoed a complaint made yesterday by Foreign Minister Mahmoud Ried that Washington had not communicated with Cairo for the last two months on its diplomatic initiative.

Mr. Sadat was said to have indicated that his proposal of last February for an interim opening of the Suez Canal was still valid.

Implementation of the canal plan, Mr. Sadat was reported to have told Sir Alec, would provide "a test of peace" between Egypt and Israel, offering an opportunity to create a sense of confidence between the conflicting sides as they pursued an overall accord.

2 Czechs Flee to West

MUNICH, Sept. 14 (AP).—Two Czechoslovakians managed to get through the heavily guarded border between their country and West Germany over the weekend and asked German authorities for political asylum, police reported yesterday. The escapees cited political and economic reasons for their flight, police said.

Warning by Russia

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (AP).—Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny warned tonight that the Middle East remains tense and dangerous and accused "forces of reaction" of sowing up new trouble there.

He said that Moscow could not ignore such "intrigues of imperialism and reaction."

Japan House in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT).—Japan House, a new center for U.S.-Japanese understanding, was officially opened here yesterday.

Prince Hitachi, younger son of Emperor Hirohito, called for "closer people-to-people contact" between the two countries at the opening.

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Manhattan Project's 'Alice' in Paris

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 14 (NYT).—Off-Broadway and off-off-Broadway productions are receiving growing attention in Paris.

Jean-Louis Barrault has announced that, as a prologue to his Théâtre des Nations program, he will present the much-discussed surrealistic version of "Alice in Wonderland" by André Gregory and his Manhattan Project troupe.

Pierre Cardin admires this "Alice" so much that he is turning over his theater, Espace-Cardin, for the Paris engagement. As it is an intimate production with only six players, Espace-Cardin should be a more suitable setting than the Cartoucherie de Vincennes, that barn-like building, where it was originally booked. There will be eight performances, beginning Sept. 23, with more to come if public interest warrants.



Scene from "Alice in Wonderland." John Veltel

"We were looking for a text on which to improvise," explained Mr. Gregory, a tall, slim, acetic-faced young man with long locks, who seems to have stepped out of Dickens rather than Lewis Carroll. "A girl said she had just read 'Alice' and that was it. We started to act out bits of it; the Mad Hatter's tea party, the imperious duchess, the white rabbit with a time-complex, the porpoise race—very strenuous that. It became a competition with everyone trying to top everyone else. We included 'Through the Looking Glass,' too, and must have done all of both books. We limit the production to 13 sequences—sequences not seen for they are interconnected and undated."

he saw it at the playhouse on East 4th Street during his New York guest engagement last spring. "It is pure theater," is his comment and it would appear to have international appeal. Touring Europe and the Middle East this summer, its premier performance in Iran was enjoyed simultaneously by the empress and her entourage and an audience of street children who had been let in free.

It now brings up the curtain on the revised Théâtre des Nations program which is under the auspices of Barrault. Barrault intends during the coming season to bring other important productions from abroad to Paris, among them Peter Brook's staging of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Gregory's "Alice" has been open to differing interpretations. Some see it as Freudian hallucination, others as an extravagant modern fantasy sprung from the nursery classic. "We penetrate into the mysterious and troubled labyrinth of the subconscious of an Alice who is in turn, feminine, repressed, submissive, masochistic, the object of sexual and social aggression," one commentator has written. Mr. Gregory believes his work should speak for itself, each spectator finding in it what he will.

in the face of such violent and almost total opposition, Mr. Gregory closed his play and went to Warsaw to study the theatrical experiments of the brilliant Pole, Jerzy Grotowski.

Grotowski

The presentation technique of Grotowski is discernible in the presentation of "Alice." The set is a circus junkyard arena with a parachute-silk big top as its ceiling and the spectators are funneled into the auditorium through a tiny door, a reminder of Alice's journey through the looking-glass. The agitated acting with a sextet of players interpreting interchangeable roles to achieve an ensemble performance also stems from the Grotowski method and Mr. Gregory speaks of the Polish innovator with enormous enthusiasm. The director who most fascinates him, however, is his mother's old friend, Meyerhold, whose work he knows only by hearsay.

When he was 7—in 1941—his family went to live in southern California, conducting a salon there that was frequented by the wartime Hollywood artocracy.

"Greta Garbo and Marlene Dietrich often came and Dali painted my mother's portrait, including me as a snail," he recalled. "I remember Vladimir Horowitz was a houseguest one summer and he practiced for hours daily. I can still hear him repeating a single phrase over and over again to achieve perfection."

After schooling in the West, Gregory entered Harvard and there took part in undergraduate theatricals.

"I think I was rather good as Trigorin in 'The Sea Gull,' but I know I was a dreadful Macbeth. Later, Archibald MacLeish told me that I was the finest Thane of Cawdor he had ever seen."

He was born in Paris, the son of Russian parents. His father had been in business and resented German concerns in Russia before emigrating and his mother, though not an actress, had moved in the Mayakovsky-Meyerhold circle of Moscow's literary and theatrical bohemia.

"I was actually born in the George V hotel," said Mr. Gregory. "My mother was an ardent bridge fan and refused to leave the card table to go to the American hospital so I was delivered between rubbers."

California

After graduation and a hitch in the Army, Mr. Gregory undertook a thorough investigation of the modern stage, determined to learn all its secrets before attempting direction. His exploits sound like a Cook's tour of the contemporary theater. He studied acting with Lee Strasberg in private classes at the Actors Studio. Martha Graham taught him "movement." He went to Germany to sit in on Berliner Ensemble rehearsals and served as an assistant to Jean Dalmoryla who was reviving Broadway musicals at the New York City Center. He became a producer and found himself to his surprise with a bit: The initial American production of Genet's "The Blacks," which ran for over four years in the Village and then toured the land. This success brought him offers from all over the United States.

He founded the Theater of Living Arts in Philadelphia, but his reign there was short-lived. He staged Chekhov, Brecht and Beckett, but the erudite and sociological dialogue of a Rochelle Owens play shocked the audience and the board demanded his resignation. The day of his dismissal, Gregory Peck telephoned him, inviting him to join the Inner City Cultural Center in Los Angeles. The Philadelphia story was repeated.

"There I produced 'Tartuffe'

Heinrich Böll Named PEN Club President

DÜSSELDORF, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—West German novelist Heinrich Böll was elected to a two-year term as president of PEN, the international writers' group, here yesterday.

About 45 delegates from some 30 countries are attending the 50th anniversary conference of PEN (for poets, playwrights, editors, essayists and novelists), which began here this morning and continues through Saturday.

A Three-Language Guide to Food 'For Innocents Abroad'

PARIS (NYT).—Buying food in a foreign country is always a problem, even if you speak the language. Of course you know the word for beef, but would you know how to ask a butcher for a sirloin steak in France or Germany, let alone England? (Rumpsteak in French, Rumpsteak in German and rumpsteak in British English—sirloin is the whole loin in Britain.)

This sort of thing has always plagued the wives of diplomats and businessmen, who usually find out how to do their marketing and cooking with European equivalents just about the time their husbands are transferred to another country.

The grapevine and the simple first-course system are still going to be the only way elsewhere, but at least in Britain, France and Germany (and America, for English-speaking Europeans), the problem has largely been solved by a handy little four-way dictionary-guide to food buying called "For Innocents Abroad" by Joan M. Jungfleisch.

The American wife of a German diplomat, Mrs. Jungfleisch learned to shop the hard way in England, Germany, the Netherlands, France and even Asia. She has had the kindness to bring together her knowledge and experience and pass it on.

Easily her book is an excellent and very useful guide to food in the countries it covers. The section on meats is thorough and fully illustrated, showing the four ways of cutting a beef carcass and also showing what various bones in a cut look like so that you can do your own identifying. This would be particularly useful in countries not covered by the guide.

There are temperature, weight and measurement tables that will take the mathematics out of most foreign recipes. While the basic entries are according to American names, the British are given where different, and best of all are cross-referenced. At the end are separate French and German vocabularies, translated into the other two languages.

Seafood, vegetables, fruit and game are all very well covered and when something rather unusual for Americans such as crayfish, is listed, the basic preparation is also given. This same sort of helpful advice for Europeans appears under headings like corn and pumpkin, where Mrs. Jungfleisch gives a recipe for pumpkin pie.

Most listings are quite complete: 24 types of apple and what each is good for, 14 varieties of peach and cherry, 10 of pear, etc. But after prying potatoes high (and justifiably) as one of the best basic foods, Mrs. Jungfleisch makes only a couple of remarks about new versus mature potatoes, although there are many types of potato, each with its use.

She also informs us that France has 200 varieties of cheese and then lists only four of them. This is a little bit like giving four drops of water to a man dying of thirst.

There is also a lengthy section on cream in which it is explained that only crème fraîche, a very thick, slightly sour cream, is available in France. For whipping cream you are directed to a special address in Paris.

But if you simply thin out crème fraîche first with a little water, it whips right up into crime Chantilly, French for whipped cream. But now this is nit-picking. "For Innocents Abroad" is well worth its price and should prove invaluable to any American food shopper in Britain, France and Germany.

"For Innocents Abroad" by Joan M. Jungfleisch. The Holiday Company, 1825 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20014, \$4.75.

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Japan Ready to Join EC Monetary Front

BRUSSELS, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—The three alternatives mentioned in the Group of Ten meeting...

Close to Unity The sources noted that the European Economic Community ministers had agreed to return to the parties as soon as possible...

Japan Posts Record Surplus Of \$3.3 Billion for August

TOKYO, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ)—Japan had a record monthly balance-of-payments surplus of \$3.3 billion in August...

Domestic Stagnation August exports totaled \$2.94 billion, up from \$1.968 billion in August, 1970...

J.K. Food Firm's Profits Rise 12% During First Half

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ)—J.K. Food's profit rose 13 percent in the first half ended July 3 on increased sales...

Report Says West German Economy Dips

FRANKFURT, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—The West German economy has cooled somewhat in the months since the floating of the deutsche mark...

Expansionist Trend Still Predominates The bank noted that the DM floatation has probably led indirectly to a dampening of investment plans...

However, it said that strong expansionist tendencies continue to predominate in the domestic economy...

As a result, employers have a chance to improve their depressed earnings positions if they can hold down future wage increases...

IOS Chief Resigns

FAIRFIELD, N.J., Sept. 14 (Reuters)—IOS Ltd. president Robert E. Blatter will resign effective Oct. 1...

Citibank-IAC Change Link Terms

ANSTRALIA'S second largest finance group, IAC (Holdings) Ltd., announces a change in its proposed equity link with Citibank of New York...

Baxter Labs Weighs Stock Offer

Baxter Laboratories Inc. is considering a public offering of securities later this year, both in the United States and Europe...

U.S. Firm May Bid for Clydebank

An unidentified U.S. company may make a merger bid for the Clydebank division of the financially troubled Upper Clyde Shipbuilders Ltd...

Top Executives Beat the Freeze

By Michael C. Jansen NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT)—Hundreds of the nation's most highly paid executives may be smiling all the way to the bank with their paychecks in coming months...

Rare Italian Takeover Bid Seen Linked to Montedison

ROME, Sept. 14 (NYT)—A takeover bid by an unidentified international group aimed at one of Italy's largest holding companies has caused sudden excitement in the chronically sluggish Italian stock markets...

SEC Offers New Rules on Letter Stock

By James L. Rowe Jr. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (WP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday proposed rules which would regularize the sale of letter stock—securities issued privately and not covered in registration statements...

U.S. Inventories Advanced in July By \$420 Million

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ)—U.S. business inventories rose \$420 million in July to a seasonally adjusted \$178.57 billion, the Commerce Department reported today...

Stock Prices Plunge Again on Wall Street

By Vartan G. Vartan NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange took a decided downturn today with some prominent glamour and blue-chip issues among the losers...

Easco to Acquire Building Firm in \$40 Million Deal

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT)—Directors of Easco Corp. and Arundel Corp. announced yesterday that they had agreed in principle for Easco to acquire Arundel through an exchange of stock valued at \$40 million...

Volume Low

Volume remained low at 11.41 million shares, up from yesterday's 10 million, which had ranked as the slowest trading day in a month...

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Citibank-IAC Change Link Terms ANSTRALIA'S second largest finance group, IAC (Holdings) Ltd., announces a change in its proposed equity link with Citibank of New York...

Earnings Reports Table with columns for Quarter, Revenue, Profit, Per Share

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. It is organized into sections labeled A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices, listing various commodities such as wheat, corn, soybeans, and cotton, along with their respective prices and market movements.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'New York Stock Exchange' and 'Over-the-Counter'.

1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$

Table of 1971 stock market data, listing various stocks with their high, low, and dividend information.

1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$

Table of 1971 stock market data, continuing the list of stocks with their high, low, and dividend information.

1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$

Table of 1971 stock market data, continuing the list of stocks with their high, low, and dividend information.

INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING FUNDS

Table listing various international advertising funds, including fund names, assets, and performance metrics.

European Gold Markets

Table showing European gold market prices and changes for various locations like London, Zurich, and Frankfurt.

Market Summary

Summary table of market activity, including volume, price changes, and key indicators.

Down Jones Averages

Table showing the performance of the Dow Jones Industrial Average and other market indices.

Standard & Poor's

Table showing Standard & Poor's market indices and their performance.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table detailing odd-lot trading activity in New York, including volume and price data.

New Highs and Lows

Table listing new high and low prices for various stocks and commodities.

Wall St.

Wall Street news and commentary, including market analysis and quotes from financial experts.

Tokyo Exchange

Table showing Tokyo stock exchange prices and market activity.

U-V

Table listing various market indicators and data points under the 'U-V' section.

U-V

Table listing various market indicators and data points under the 'U-V' section.

The Industrial Bank of Japan opens its London Branch

Advertisement for The Industrial Bank of Japan, featuring an illustration of the bank's London branch building and text describing its international services and financial strength.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American stock exchange trading with columns for High, Low, Div, and various stock symbols like ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

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European Markets

Table of European market data including Amsterdam, Brussels, Dusseldorf, London, and Zurich with columns for various financial indicators.

International Bonds Traded in Euro

Table of international bonds traded in Euro with columns for bond names, prices, and yields.

100 Mutual Funds

Send for this United Report 100 Mutual Funds. Rates performance of 100 funds against each other and the Dow-Jones in 1967, '68, '69, '70, and '71.

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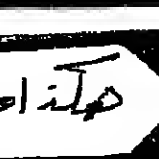
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American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange Trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for various sectors like Technology, Energy, and Industrial.

Table of International Stock Exchange Trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for various international markets and currencies.

Table of Mutual Funds and Toronto Stocks. The top section lists mutual funds with their names and performance metrics. The bottom section lists Toronto stocks with their symbols and prices.

Real Estate and Business Opportunities section. Features a large advertisement for 'PORTUGAL' with a coat of arms, and several smaller ads for real estate development projects, residential properties, and business opportunities.

Trail by 2; Marichal Ejected

Dodgers Cut Giants' Lead In a Knock-Down Battle

SAVANNAH, Sept. 14 (AP)—Walt Whitbeck's two-run home run in the fifth inning after a hit by Jim Marichal was ejected for hitting a batter with a pitch...

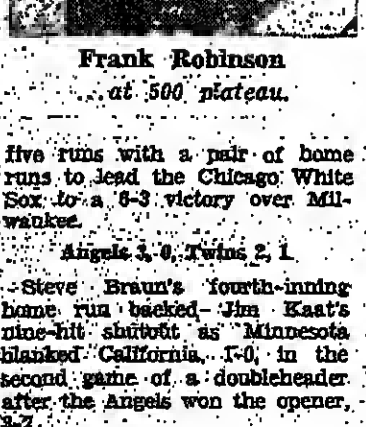
fourth accounted for the first three Los Angeles runs in the game, highlighted by a fifth-inning brawl after several brush-back incidents.

As the field cleared, Giants reliever Jerry Johnson began scuffling with Dodger Willie Crawford and Johnson was ejected after threatening to punch umpire Shag Crawford as well.

F. Robinson Blasts His 500th Homer

BAITMORE, Sept. 14 (AP)—Frank Robinson of Baltimore became the 11th player in major league history to hit 500 home runs, drilling a pair as the Orioles split a twilight-night doubleheader yesterday with Detroit, winning 9-1, then losing 10-5.

Robinson's No. 500, a shut into the left field seats, with Boog Powell aboard in the ninth inning, came too late to save the Orioles in the nightcap.



Frank Robinson at 500th homer.

Robinson's No. 500, a shut into the left field seats, with Boog Powell aboard in the ninth inning, came too late to save the Orioles in the nightcap.

Monday's Line Scores table showing game results for Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, Houston, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, New York, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Kansas City, Oakland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Washington.

Major League Standings table showing Eastern Division and Western Division standings for teams like Baltimore, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Houston, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Washington.



STRANDED—Ismael Laguna takes a seat on the second strand of ropes after a right hand to the body by Ken Buchanan put him there. Buchanan gained a unanimous 15-round decision to retain lightweight title at Madison Square Garden.

Bloodied Buchanan Retains Title

By Dave Anderson NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT)—Ken Buchanan, a tough, cool-headed Scotsman, retained his world lightweight championship last night by earning a unanimous decision over Ismael Laguna at Madison Square Garden.

right eye. The Scotsman needed 12 stitches above his left eye. Laguna was unmarked, except for a welt near the right eye.

at 133-1/2 pounds, never deviated from his resolute manner, although he appeared annoyed by the 135-pound challenger's occasional kidney punching as they broke from clinches.

Brundage Opens IOC Session With New Pledge of Purge

LUXEMBOURG, Sept. 14 (AP)—Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee, once again pledged to purge the Olympics of every hint of professionalism.

The three additional sports in Munich are judo, archery and handball. Brundage, though, had to wait an hour to deliver his speech as an electricity failure delayed the opening of the session.

Ashe's power prevailed in the second set, breaking Kodes with the loss of only one point in the eighth game and holding firm to square the match by winning the set, 6-3.

Bucs Top Cubs On Wild Pitch

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 (AP)—Rich Hebner tripped and scored the go-ahead run on a wild pitch in the sixth inning to give the Pittsburgh Pirates a 4-3 victory over the Chicago Cubs today.

The loss mathematically eliminated the Cubs from the pennant race in the National League East.

Brundage later spoke of streamlining the Olympic Games. "We regret that despite the Games are too large and expensive, we will find three sports added to the Olympic program next year."

Bucks Acquire Block

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 14 (AP)—Reserve center Dick Cunningham, backup man to Lew Alton for the National Basketball Association champion Milwaukee Bucks, has been sent to the Houston Rockets for forward John Block.

Brundage later spoke of streamlining the Olympic Games. "We regret that despite the Games are too large and expensive, we will find three sports added to the Olympic program next year."

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Czech Beats Ashe Smith to Face Kodes in Final

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 14 (UPI)—Unseeded Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia, broke a 6-3 tie with an all-American final in the rain-plagued U.S. Open tennis championships today by coming from behind to defeat Arthur Ashe after Stan Smith had gained the title round by fighting off Tom Okker of the Netherlands on the slippery court of Forest Hills.

In the tie-breaker, Smith trailed four points to two, then raced off the line three on his own serve to establish his one-set lead.

Karras Waived By Lions; Unitas To Be Activated

DETROIT, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Detroit Lions have released four-time all-pro defensive tackle Alex Karras on waivers to the Baltimore Colts for the National Football League club announced today.

Karras, 36, was one of four players cut to bring the team down to 40 players for the start of the regular NFL season.

Ali Bout in Tokyo Set With Foster

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—Former world heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali will meet Mac Foster in a 16-round bout in Tokyo's 14,000-seat Budokan Stadium on Nov. 29, the Japanese promoters announced here today.

Unitas Returns NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT)—The Baltimore Colts will activate John Unitas on Thursday and then release quarterback Will Grier to play against the New York Jets in the opening game of the regular National Football League season on Sunday at Baltimore.

King Olav Third As Sailing Ends

OYSTER BAY, N.Y., Sept. 14 (UPI)—Ted Turner of the United States, sailing Tiger, won the world 55-meter yachting championship yesterday as he took the seventh and final race of the series.

Australia was second overall and King Olav of Norway third.

Final NFL Exhibition Standings

Final NFL Exhibition Standings table showing American Conference and National Conference standings for teams like Buffalo, Baltimore, Miami, New York, New England, Cincinnati, Houston, Cleveland, Oakland, Kansas City, San Diego, and Denver.

PERSONNEL WANTED and PERSONNEL WANTED sections with various job listings for international companies, including positions like Sales Representative, Secretary, and Business Development.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (Continued from Back Page) section containing various job openings, including positions like Graduate, Executive, and Secretary.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS and DOMESTIC SITUATIONS sections with various personal advertisements, including job offers, roommates, and services.

Observer

Exclusive!

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Here, for those who would like to read some genuine news for a change, are a few stories that won't be found in any other paper or on your TV screen.

Manila.—Typhoon Norman, packing killer winds up to 125 miles an hour, was churning the Pacific Ocean 2,000 miles southeast of the Philippines tonight.

Weathermen in this news-dry rapist predicted that if Norman continued on its present course, it would miss Manila by some 3,500 miles. There was a remote possibility that it might veer and slam across one of the obscure shipping lanes occasionally used by Malaysian copra pirates, but weather analysts said this was unlikely.

Pontiac, Mich.—While television cameramen worked to record the moment, Mrs. Alama Attar today led a dozen engaged housewives in chaining themselves to the frozen-food counter of a supermarket in gastrically tense Pontiac.

As her supporters screamed defiance of management and police, Mrs. Attar said that the chaining had been conceived as a demonstration against soft ice cream. Soft ice cream was abhorrent to the average citizen of Pontiac, which had a tradition of eating ice cream frozen medium hard, she said.

The store manager said he was not freezing the ice cream hard as a trick, just because of a loud minority.

Edinburgh.—The American Association of Finger Physicians, meeting tax deductibly here over Scotch whisky, heard the directors of a six-year study today announce that they had failed to come up with any depressing find for the newswires.

The study had shown that fingernail biters who swallowed might conceivably be in for trouble if they consumed more than three pounds of their own fingernails a day for more than five years, but unless that prospect could be made plausible to the public there was no new discovery to make the world just a little bit more depressing, the scientists lamented.



Baker

Whipsnade, Ill.—Coach Herman Piano, whose Whipsnade Bears lost their No. 1 and No. 2 quarterbacks to exhibition game injuries two weeks before the opening of the regular season, predicted today that a rookie would "surprise a lot of people before this season is over."

Woodie, whose first start at quarterback, in last week's exhibition against the Yuma Hoop-snakes ended in a 57-0-2 defeat for the Bears, really gained a lot of confidence from that disaster, coach Piano told newsmen.

"Now that Woodie has seen for himself that a Bearcat quarterback can get through a whole game without having his arm broke," the coach explained, "his natural passing ability, flat arm, field generalship and love of the game will take over. There's no reason why he can't take us to an unbeaten season."

When informed of coach Piano's rosy forecast, Woodie said, "No responsible newspaper would print such twaddle." He added that he had "very little talent for football," had never liked the game and had taken it up only because it seemed the easiest way to get into the restaurant business.

Washington.—Cheers, tears, emotional embraces and moments of immense glamour occurred last night at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, where all the Kennedys led a glittering throng in a standing ovation for Billings McAfee, the surprise honored guest of the evening, had been awarded his ticket to the auditorium for becoming, earlier in the day, the 10-millionth tourist to write his name on the inside wall of the Washington Monument.

Surrounded by society report-

ers, McAfee was asked if he did not feel that he had been "momentarily present in Camelot." "Present where?" asked McAfee.

Barbara Tuchman: The Privilege to Succeed

By Judith Martin

COS COB, Conn. (WP)—I feel obsolete, "but I like it," admitted Barbara Tuchman, author of "The Guns of August" and "The March of Folly."

She was talking about money and position. "People get mixed up," she went on. "They say, 'Why should the rich have all the privileges?' Well, because that's what being rich is. At some point, these were people of greater ability and energy, and that's why they're rich. Even the robber barons who robbed the poor showed they were more capable of that, more something. There's a rationale to it."

And if there had been no money to care for her children so that she had the time to write? "Well," she said, "I don't think it would have made any real difference in the world, do you?"

Barbara Tuchman is the daughter of Maurice Wertheim, a banker who founded the Theatre Guild, owned The Nation magazine and collected French Impressionists. Her Connecticut home with its big lawn and fields, its swimming pool and stable, is only part of the estate which he bought in 1916—her sister's families have the rest. "It was considered far too ostentatious for a young man," Mrs. Tuchman said, "but my father always did things in a monumental way." Her mother was the daughter of Henry Woodhull, who had emigrated to the United States at the age of 12, and like Horatio Alger did well.

Mrs. Tuchman remembers glimpses and snatches of political life that she got from her relatives and that she wanted to write history at the age of 6. She majored in history at Radcliffe, doing an honors thesis on British imperialism.

"I always felt my heritage was far more a democratic-Western one than Hebraic. I felt more at home with it. I was a product of an assimilated family, who believed that if they behaved like the majority, they would be accepted as full citizens. Originally, they were very much against the idea of a national home in Palestine, thinking it would destroy the acceptance of the diaspora."

After college, she went to work for the Institute of Pacific Relations, doing "research and bits of writing" for its Far Eastern Review. She spent a year in Tokyo working on an economic handbook of the Pacific, and from Japan her first published articles in the Christian Science Monitor. "I forget what it was about," and her first check—"for \$40, and I used it to buy a gramophone and

"Madame Butterfly, very suitable to the surroundings." She went home via China and Moscow, and then joined her father's magazine, The Nation, as an editorial assistant.

"I wrote much too slowly for journalism," she said, "and I haven't speeded up a bit. It had become more outgoing, more aggressive. But I didn't like interviewing. I really liked libraries. In those days, though, I felt that everything was so hot that retreating into a library was rather shameful."

It was into the horse that she retreated after her marriage in 1940 to Dr. Lester Tuchman, and the birth of their first daughter the following year. "I stopped completely after Lester went overseas in mid-1942." She worked in the Office of War Information until 1948, and between 1948 and 1949 retired again to have two other daughters "plus half a dozen nieces."

Then along came the creation of the state of Israel. I felt that, historically speaking, this was the most interesting event of the 20th century. It's a unique phenomenon to have a state that has been restored according to prophecy, with the same people, the same language. Also, like most assimilated, so-called Jews, one has doubts and troubles about one's own background."

She began her research for "Bible and Sword" about British policy in Palestine, and "learned a tremendous amount about Judaism and the Zionist movement. I understood it much better and became more reconciled."

"I only could work half a day, when the two younger children were in nursery school, and it took five years at that rate. I did without asking anyone, and I read it recently and it's really quite good."

Twenty publishers rejected "Bible and Sword" before it was published by the New York University Press. Her second book, "The Zimmermann Telegram," attracted the attention of Cecil Sloss, a Macmillan editor, who wanted a book about 1914 "and decided this was the person to do it."

"The Guns of August" was written in the Cos Cob cow barn but its enormous success led to the building of a one-room-and-veranda cottage, near enough to the house that an emergency can be shopped up but deep enough in the wood to discourage casual visits.

"Being a wife and mother—that in people's minds is enough to establish you as an amateur," she said. "It's difficult to get time to write, or respect for the closed door. In a woman, writing is



Barbara Tuchman at Cos Cob.

regarded, at least until you make a success, as a sort of gardening. You're a dilettante, whom anybody can interrupt."

There were other difficulties about being a woman. "The Germans wanted to publish the book under the name of B. Tuchman." She refused.

Her difficulties as a woman have not led her to feminism. Acknowledging that she could not have written had she not been able to hire people to help with her children, she says she doesn't see why she should be expected to pay taxes for day care centers. "If people aren't going to take care of their children, they shouldn't have them."

Later on, talking about how the Wertheim children would listen on the stairs to the arguments that went into the founding of the Theatre Guild ("Theater now just seems a collection of slosh," said Mrs. Tuchman), she interrupted herself with, "There you are—the privileges of the rich, and not only simply money. You can't equalize this sort of thing. Not everyone can have it. This sounds very un-American, but one hopes the accumulation of culture and money can be passed on."

She pointed to her 3-year-old granddaughter, there for a visit, and demanding, in 3-year-old style, another two chocolate chip cookies. "See this little girl—the curiosity, the elegance. There is in good fortune a privilege which can be well used. If the Medici hadn't supported Michelangelo, we wouldn't have a Sistine Chapel. People who don't have it regard money as something wicked. But there has to be some quality passed on in society. Look at Elizabeth Anne Stowe and Charles Edwin Hambrick, both children of Protestant ministers and both workers for the Women's Liberation movement, who were married over the weekend in New York's Riverside Church as Mr. and Mrs. Hambrick-Stowe."

The practice is growing slowly but it seems to be catching on. Latest to adopt the custom are Elizabeth Anne Stowe and Charles Edwin Hambrick, both children of Protestant ministers and both workers for the Women's Liberation movement, who were married over the weekend in New York's Riverside Church as Mr. and Mrs. Hambrick-Stowe.

"The hyphenization," explained Elizabeth, "is symbolic of the kind of equal relationship we feel marriage should be."

A Texas tax lawyer who last went to France as an Army captain in World War II to examine war claims has been appointed as Honorary French Consul in Austin, J. Chris Dougherty has become the first official representative of the French government in the Texas capital since 1845, when the Republic of Texas became a part of the U.S. During the protocol ceremony, a speech was read from Gov. Preston Smith, noting that the governor "has been accused in the national press recently of seeking a second secession of Texas from the Union. Regardless of the validity of this allegation," wrote Smith, "I ask that you [Mr. Dougherty] convey to your government the should such a separation ever again come to pass, yours would be the first government to whom we would send a representative."

PEOPLE: A Long Way For a Marshmallow

Hector likes marshmallows. In fact, Hector probably likes marshmallows better than any other 300-pound alligator alive, though as far as we know nobody has taken a poll lately. At any rate, Hector became fond of the delicacy six years ago when Paul Trier established a lakeside community near Tennesse, Fla., and became fast friends with the reptile. Hector took to swimming close to shore to have his head patted, then napping under Trier's dock after his snack, which he gobbled off a long wooden spoon. Civilization, alas, Trier's new neighbors along the shores of Lake Lagore objected to having an alligator around, the Florida Game Commission had the animal shipped to Myakka State Park, 140 miles away. Now, Myakka might be a nice place to visit, but who'd want to live there, what with no marshmallows and all? Hector began the long trek "home." One hundred and forty miles of swamp, thicket and drain later, Hector surfaced once again on Lake Lagore to resume his chow calls at the Trier pad. "I swear I was so excited to see me as I was to see him," said the astonished Trier. He less astonished was Sarasota County Wildlife Officer Donald Love, who ruled that Hector had won the right to residence.

Concert violinists, they say, rarely let another human being touch their precious instruments, let alone play them. Nevertheless, when Yehudi Menuhin and Henryk Szeryng found themselves at the Rome airport this week, scheduled to board the same plane for Paris, they adjourned to a private room in the terminal, swapped violins, tuned up and took turns serenading each other. The impromptu concert, attended by Mrs. Menuhin and about ten airport employees, lasted some 15 minutes, after which the musicians shook hands and darted out to catch their plane.

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NICE PAD—Carolyn Vandenberg, 8, of Colchester, England, had walked past the London and Geneva several times, admiring the architecture and spacious grounds to the extent that she just had to write a letter to its owner: "I have been past your house and I think you're very lucky to have it." Shortly afterward she received a reply. Under the name Crest, a lady-in-waiting wrote: "The Queen was interested to hear you have seen Buckingham Palace and Her Majesty was pleased that you think it is a nice house." Commented Carolyn: "It looks very posh, but I do feel sorry for the Queen—she has to clean all these rooms."

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Handwritten text in Arabic script.